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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV NO. 75 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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P. & O. SAILINGS
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Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
27th March	Mongolia	10000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
9th „	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
23rd „	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th „	Mandala	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th „	Kashmir	9000	....	..
21st „	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
28th „	Sardinia.	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
27th March	Namur	7000	Kashgar	9000
8th Apl.	Nankin	7000	Karmala	9000
22nd „	Novara	7000	Morea	11000
6th May	Malta	7000	Khyber	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
28th Mar.	Linga	Karachi Coasting.
30th „	Ujina	Rangoon via Colombo.
31st „	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf (passengers only)
1 Apl.	Glenart Castle	Mombasa, Zanzibar & Durban.
10th „	Dilwara	East and South Africa via Seychelles and Porbunder

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	T. Hori	5348	21st March	1st April.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki.	4173	31st March	11th April.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	1186	16th April	27th April.
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	17th April	29th April.
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	30th April	11th May
Bombay Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	4625	1st May	13th May.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICT:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kunajir Maru	4058	K. Sakurai	2nd Apr.	12th April.
Luzon Maru	4075	T. Watanabe.	9th „	18th „
Malay Maru	4401	T. Marumoto	5th March	28th April
Chosen Maru	3016	S. Yamane	24th April	3rd May
Saigon Maru	4354	T. Watauabe	27th April	6th May

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	27th Apr.	25th Ap
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500	15th May.	13th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment !

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,

R PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

Varieties of Choicest well-known
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PERFUMERY SOAPS
Toilette Requisites at Moderate Prices.
Up-country Orders by V.P.P.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

47, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a does of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract,. It infuses a new strength and energy. A 14

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	28th Mar. 1916
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April „
S.S. Massilia	5091	R. Erskine	16th May „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible. ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three person will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersighed:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, MEDOWS STREET }
7, ESPLANADE ROAD } *BOMBAY.*
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital .... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital .... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund .... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5,

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 287.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer,

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed .... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up .... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance. up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895

Capital Authorized .... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued .... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed .... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up .... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds .... Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.).

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon		Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau (North China)
Delhi	Batavia	
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan, Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 3549

WANTED

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHIC ARTIST, who will undertake to manage a small press. Apply to Box No. 794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3599

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisne. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

WANTED by French Family, PAYING GUESTS large room for two R. 110 each, small room for one Rs. 110, good table, modern conveniences. Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1030

WANTED—SHORTHAND WRITERS to subscribe SHORTHANDER, a monthly magazine of 20 pages useful reading matter of all stages. Apply for a specimen copy enclosing one anna stamps to EDITOR SHORTHANDER, Lahore. 3572

CLERK WANTED as HEAD CLERK, XIII Mule Corps Depot, must have good knowledge of accounts. Liberal pay to good man. Free Quarters if accepted candidate is an Indian.
THE OFFICER COMMANDING,
Depot, 13th Mule Corps, Poona.
1091

BHOPAL STATE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—WANTED, CONTRACTORS who are prepared to import labour and to carry out works in the City and District.

Only Contractors who are willing to undertake a number of smaller Contracts, including repair works, need apply to THE STATE ENGINEER. 1090

WANTED.—A STENO-TYPIST Strong in English and thoroughly conversant with office routine for the post of Junior Personal clerk on a salary of Rs. 125 per mensem. Must be able to take down Notes in Shorthand at the rate of not less than 125 words per minute.

Apply with copies of testimonials and Photos which will not be returned, to—
The PRIVATE SECRETARY,
To H. H. the Maharaja Adhiraj of Alwar,
Alwar State.
3596

WANTED.—For the Khairpur High School (Sind) a B. A. with either Botany and Zoology or Mathematics as his optional subject. Salary from Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 according to qualifications and experience. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent before 15th April, 1916 to.

ABDUL MAJID DARESHANI, M.A.,
Principal.
Khairpur, Mir's, Sind,
22nd March, 1916.
3597

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2403

SINGER 2 3/4, FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 350 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1044

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 1, 2, 3. Boys Russet Kip Ammunition School Boots, wide fitting, no toe cap, stout bark tanned leather soles screwed on, iron slugs in soles, heel plates. For rough school wear they cannot be beaten. Sizes:—7 to 10, Rs. 3-4; 11 to 1, Rs. 3-12; 2 to 5, Rs. 4-4.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—69 pairs R 26, Gent's black patent Oxford Shoes, half leather, lined, bark sole screwed. Sizes:—5, 6, 7 and 8. Sale price, Rs. 3 per pair.
THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—1 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1140

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 26, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanowrie, Poona. 1039

DECENT TURN-OUTS available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply to—
DEVJI BHICAJI,
Waterloo Mansion,
3601 Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3354

TO LET—A well furnished commodious bungalow near the sea side at Bandra, for three months only from 1st April, consisting of four bed rooms dining and drawing room. Garden, outhouses and stabling. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to "Bandra" care of this paper. 1009

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance Rent Rs. 160, E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAWOOD MAHOMED, of Bombay Cutchi Soni inhabitant, the sole heir and legal representative of Mahomed Jar Mahomed deceased has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Prince Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that undivided equal half part or share of the piece or parcel of land of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 107 3/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2625 Street No. 188-190 all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Kambekar Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the said Kambekar Street on the West by the Sweepers passage on the North by the property of Minabai widow of Noor Mahomed Tarmahomed and on the South partly by the property of Haji Arab Joosab and partly by a passage and beyond that by the property of Haroon Ali and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 27th day of March 1916.
VACHHA & Co.,
3603 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 63th (ad-interim) Dividend at the rate of Government Rs. 40 (forty) per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1915, has been declared and will be paid to those shareholders whose names stood in the Company's Registrar on the 3rd April, 1916, at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Building, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on and after the 17th April 1916, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on production of their Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 3rd to 17th April 1916 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Dn.) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
By Ewart Lathan & Co.,
Their Attorneys.
Bombay 27th March, 1916. 3660

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on THURSDAY, the 30th March, 1916, at 7 p.m.

J. H. HARDIE,
D. G. CHICHESTER,
3426 Joint Hony. Secretaries.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

HABE. STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approving security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMSEDJI ARDESHIR HORMUSJI CHINOY, the surviving executor of the last Will and Testament of ARDESHIR HORMUSJI CHINOY, deceased has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. All persons having claims against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Eastern side of Modi Street and Western side of Mint Road in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement (179) one hundred and seventy-nine square yards according to the Collector's Bill but on Survey found to contain (191) on hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 753, New No. 5974, Old Survey No. 1,111, New Survey No. 8554 and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1950, Street Nos. 42-79-81 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of the late Merwanji Jehangirji Tarachand on or towards the South by the property belonging to the trustees of the late Bai Dinbai, widow of Nusserwanji Manekji Petit on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereunder described and on or towards the West by Modi Street.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or shop standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Mint Road in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 9,300 and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1943 (3BB) Street No. 22BB and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of the late Merwanji Jehangir Tarachand on or towards the South by a public passage on or towards the East by the public foot-path and beyond that by the Mint Road and on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that by the property firstly hereinabove described.

Dated this 27th day of March 1916.
MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
3604 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH SHOW CASES GLASS FITTED SHOW CUPBOARDS, BIG COUNTERS, CUPBOARDS, MILNER'S SAFE, TABLES, STANDS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Directors of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1916, at 3 p.m. at their Godown in the British Hotel Lane, opposite to Messrs. Lipton and Co., in Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Big counters, glass fitted show cupboards, rich show cases, teakwood and blackwood cupboards, empty casks, jars, one lot of empty tins, dealwood boxes, iron tank. Milner's safe, glass fairy lamps, lawn mowers, coffee grinders, stands, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF MARCH, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "White House," opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslau and others, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, zoonda almyrah, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back, selected, artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, hatstands, book cases, partition screen, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, sweet-toned cottage piano phonograph, sewing machine, hall lamps, hall clock, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, ice box, towel horse, rich platedware, crockeryware, glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Thomas Yamalie, Esq., and J. H. Clemenger, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1916.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B 15

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of large stocks of published and unpublished educational and other books by the late Mr. Nowroji Dosabhoy Kassinath and of the copyrights in those books belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Khurshedji D. Kashinath.

Under instructions from the Administratrixes of the late Mr. K. D. Kashinath Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the above mentioned books and the copyrights.

Copies of complete self English Teacher in Gujarati and English—Hindi and English and Marathi and English and Urdu Parts I and II.

Copies of complete "Easy Letter Writers" in Gujarati and English,—Hindi and English and Marathi and English also copies of household remedies.

The books are open for inspection of intending purchasers at the Fort Printing Press No. 1 Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, and at the rooms of the undersigned and the copies of the second part are open for inspections at the Mustappa Printing Press, Null Bazar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
SPLENDID CINEMA BILL!

Great Detective Story:
"THE LITTLE BLONDE IN BLACK"

The story of an English girl who outwits America's cleverest Police Officer by a brilliant coup. This is not a wildly sensational film.

Brilliant Pathe Drama.
"A BOLT FROM THE SKY"

A fortune-hunter marries a girl in the belief that she is rich. When he discovers his mistake he is cruel to her, but Fate and her real lover bring her happy release.

A rollicking comedy:
"BILLY'S LOVE-MAKING"

A widow dresses her grown-up daughter as a child so that she herself may attract Billy, but he sees through the ruse and marries the flapper.

The last Mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.
including
FRENCH SENTRY DOGS AT WORK
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UNDERGROUND HOSPITAL NEAR VERDUN;
VISCOUNT FRENCH AT BATH;
LONDON UNDER SNOW
SCOTTIES IN SALONIKA

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

COME AND WITNESS
PRIZE DRAWING
SHOWING NOW
PROTEA III.
Her race with Death
TIME & RATES AS USUAL
OLYMPIA CINEMA
Sandhurst Road, T. No. 1266.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali
will perform at
RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
On Wednesday, the 29th March 1916
AT 9 P. M. (S. T.)
the social and instructive play
DAMBHA SPHOTA
(Imposters exposed)
and
at the Empire Theatre, Fort,
on Friday, 31st March 1916,
AT 9 P. M. (S. T.)
For the special convenience of the public in the Fort Locality
THE POPULAR URDU PLAY
TAJEWAPHA.

Plan and booking of seats at the Coy.'s residence in Vithal Sayanna's house, Sandhurst Road, and at the respective Theatres.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.)
CHARNI ROAD.

Episode 23.
THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE—
Episode 24.

"THE BIGGEST AND BEST SERIAL YET."
THE PASSING OF WU FANG
AND
STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF CRAIG KENNEDY
2 COMICS, A TRAVEL AND PATHE'S GAZETTE.
TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. Nightly.
LOOK OUT FOR THE "ROMANCE OF ELAINE."

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
A GREAT MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC EVENT.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA Co.

under the direction of GONSALEZ BROTHERS. Impressario SIGNOR A. CARPI.
40! STAR ARTISTES 40!
Direct from Milan.
Full Chorus and Orchestra of 25 conducted by SIGNOR G. GONSALEZ.

Tuesday & Wednesday, March 28th & 29th.
"IL TROVATORE"
in 4 Acts. Music by Verdi.

Thursday & Friday, March 30th & 31st.
"LA TRAVIATA"
in 4 Acts. Music by Verdi.

Saturday, April 1st, at 4-30 p.m.
SPECIAL MATINEE
"IL TROVATORE"
Reduced prices.

Saturday, April 1st, at 9-30 p.m.
"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"
in 3 Acts. Music by Donnuzetti.

Sunday, April 2nd, at 9-30 p.m.
"LA TOSCA"
in 3 Acts. Music by Puccini.

Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinees Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

TO-NIGHT 6-30.
PROTEA III.

NOTICE.

Friday March 31st instead of "La Traviata" there will be a double bill.
"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"
and
"PAGLIACCI"

Seats booked for second performance of "La Traviata" may be refunded or transferred.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	HIGH WATER. Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	27	m 6 14a	25 7	27	m 10 44	17
Tues.	28	m 5 57 7 47a	23 11 26 0	28	m 0 57 0 26a	21 0 18 2
Wed.	29	m 7 44 8 46a	24 5 26 9	29	m 2 18 1 54a	19 10 13 0
Thur.	30	m 8 57 9 34a	25 7 27 4	30	m 3 3 2 59a	18 7 17 6
Fri.	31	m 9 55 10 15a	26 10 27 10	31	m 3 45 3 50a	17 3 17 2
Sat.	Apl. 1	m 10 43 10 52a	27 10 28 1	Apl. 1	m 4 22 4 33a	16 2 16 11
Sun.	2	m 11 23 11 26a	28 6 28 1	2	m 4 56 5 15a	15 5 17 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise		Sunset
"	27 (Monday)	" 6h. 37m.	"	6h. 51m.
"	28 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 37m.	"	6h. 52m.
"	29 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 36m.	"	6h. 52m.
"	30 (Thursday)	" 6h. 35m.	"	6h. 52m.
"	31 (Friday)	" 6h. 34m.	"	6h. 52m.
April		Sunrise		Sunset
"	1 (Saturday)	" 6h. 33m.	"	6h. 53m.
"	2 (Sunday)	" 6h. 33m.	"	6h. 53m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter 1916 March 26d. 9h 52m 4 p.m.
New Moon 1916 April 2d 9h 51m 2 p.m.
First Quarter 1916 April 10d 8h 5m 7 p.m.
Full Moon 1916 April 18d 10h 37m 5 p.m.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately. C 15

Absolutely Free
40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free.
Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy.
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th March 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.10in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in Central India West but has become normal over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Light local thundershowers have occurred in the north Punjab. Temperature is generally in excess in central and northern India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 27th of March 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total fall [illegible] to date.	Rainfall: Departure from normal [illegible]
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th Mar.)	70.8	60.8	78	..	5.29	—5.09
Jask	83.7	38.7	62	..	3.11	—0.80
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th Mar.)	81.5	72.6	68	..	5.49	1.00
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	85.5	60.0	61	0.08	6.79	—1.13
Lahore	85.5	69.2	51	0.10	0.86	—2.38
Hissar	101.0	67.4	30	..	0.41	..
Ambala	96.7	66.3	34	..	1.10	—4.21
Delhi	[illegible]	72.0	37	..	1.56	—1.30
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.6	71.4	35	..	0.64	—0.98
Mainpuri	90.5	72.6	49	..	1.00	—1.11
Jhansi	105.6	72.8	16	..	0.55	—1.21
Cawnpore	100.0	70.9	36	..	0.41	—1.57
Allahabad	101.3	71.3	31	..	1.01	—1.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.3	70.0	46	..	0.05	—1.04
Karachi	88.3	72.9	77	..	0.20	—1.23
Ajmer	96.8	77.2	22	..	0.05	—1.04
Jaipore	109.7	65.9	26	..	0.24	—1.30
Kotah	102.6	74.5	22	..	0.03	—0.83
Mount Abu	81.7	66.0	30	..	0	—1.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.6	65.3	72	..	0	—0.65
Dwarka	83.3	75.7	74	..	0.10	—0.49
Veraval	85.6	71.6	88	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	97.1	65.9	72	..	0	—0.50
Bhavnagar Para	102.4	70.8	80	..	0.01	—0.55
Surat	99.7	71.6	45	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	101.2	70.0	72	..	0	—0.39
Deesa	100.8	64.[illegible]	63	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	98.0	?	23	..	0.06	—0.72
Indore	103.1	72.3	30	..	1.14	0.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	102.9	68.9	31	..	1.07	—1.40
Saugor	101.6	75.6	23	..	1.26	—0.90
Hoshangabad	105.1	76.2	25	..	1.47	—0.36
Khandwa	106.4	77.7	28	..	0.82	—0.34
Akola	107.8	74.8	18	..	1.05	—0.06
Amraoti	105.2	77.9	31	..	1.02	—0.98
Nagpur	103.7	80.8	38	..	1.28	—1.19
Chanda	105.7	79.0	44	..	0.84	—1.82
Raipur	102.2	76.1	46	..	1.25	—0.88
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	76.4	78	.	0.00	—0.50
Ratnagiri	87.1	77.9	70	..	0.81	0.18
Mormugao	90.7	78.5	80	..	0.94	—0.35
Karwar	89.5	78.6	85	..	1.07	—0.36
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	106.2	70.2	35	..	0.10	—0.71
Ahmednagar	99.2	70.4	33	..	3.40	2.00
Poona	102.4	60.9	64	..	0.22	—0.81
Sholapur	102.4	74.6	58	..	1.27	—0.63
Bijapur	100.9	71.9	57	..	0.42	—1.66
Belgaum	94.8	63.5	56	..	1.70	—0.50
Ahmedabad	101.1	72.1	25	..	1.24	0.30
Nizamabad (Indore)	103.0	75.5	35	..	0.92	—0.30
Hyderabad	99.8	75.4	72	..	0.79	—1.34
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.8	78.6	73	..	8.17	4.74
Calicut	90.8	78.6	75	..	11.29	6.36
Cochin	90.5	80.5	77	..	10.37	—0.20
Colombo	88.8	74.4	90	0.25	31.84	4.[illegible]
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.6	73.2	80	..	20.72	13.84
Bellary	102.9	75.5	63	..	7.28	4.88
Cuddapah	106.0	79.1	63	..	9.44	4.59
Madras	90.0	72.3	83	..	21.24	0.80
Bangalore	93.0	67.8	70	..	3.60	—0.55
Coimbatore	98.1	71.2	78	..	6.76	1.06
Trichinopoly	90.6	74.2	71	..	12.87	3.62
Negapatam	89.2	77.5	74	..	24.22	—5.28

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 28th Mar. 1916

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.830 Ins.
Temperature of Air	82.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 "
Dew Point	74.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.781 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum	77.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, ESE, SSW, W, WSW
Movement of Wind do.	miles. 96

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. steamer Nankin with China Mails, due at 6 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre opening of Grand Opera season.
Indian Economic Society, Adjourned discussion on "Indian Financial Administration," Servants of India Society's Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Pandharpur Orphanage Day, public meeting at Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4.10 p.m.
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society, Annual General Meeting, Sailors' Home Building, Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 30.

Bombay Sanitary Association, Annual General Meeting, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street 6 p.m.
Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Annual Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Annual General Meeting, Gymkhana Building, 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 31.

Western India Turf Club: Extraordinary General Meeting, Taj Mahal Hotel, 6 p.m.
P. & O. s. s. Salsette with English mails of 9th instant, due at daylight.

SUNDAY, April 2.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge arrives at Grant Road: private arrival, 8 a.m.

MONDAY, April 3.

H. E. Lord Hardinge receives address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at Government House, at 11 a.m. and address from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau at Government House, at 11-20 a.m.
Lord Hardinge attends Convocation at Bombay University to receive the Honorary Degree of LL.D., and afterwards attends Garden Party in University Gardens, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 4.

Lord Chelmsford's ship Kaisar-i-Hind drops anchor, 7 a.m.
Lord Chelmsford lands at Apollo Bunder, and receives Municipal Corporation address: public arrival, 8 a.m.
Lord Chelmsford receives address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 11 a.m., and address from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau at Government House, 11-20 a.m.
Lord Hardinge drives in State to the Apollo Bunder, 3-20 p.m.
Lord Hardinge receives Municipal Carporation address at this Apollo Bunder before embarking 4 p.m.
Ceremony of Lord Chelmsford's assuming office at the Secretariat, 5-30 p.m.
H. E. Lord Chelmsford leaves Bombay: private departure, 10.30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Protea III and 9.30 p.m. Italian Opera season.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

March 27.

Recruits Cup.—Competition for this will be held as soon as a convenient date can be fixed.

Proficiency Class.—Arrangements in this connection will be notified later.

Embarkation.—"A" and "B" Troops will furnish one Sergt. and 12 Rank and File at 7 a.m. at Jetty End, Alexandra Dock, on 31st of March.

Escort Duties.—The Squadron will furnish an escort on the morning of Tuesday the 4th April to the Viceroy Designate Lord Chelmsford P. C., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E. and in the afternoon of the same day to his Excellency Lord Hardinge P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., on departure from India.

Parade Times and Rendezvous.—Vide subsequent Notifications

Troop Leaders.—To ascertain immediately and forward to Acting Adjutant:—

(a) Parade state available for both escorts.

(b) Parade state available for morning escort only.

(c) Parade state available for afternoon escort only.

The Commanding Officer hopes that all Members will find it possible to parade on both occasions.

Dress.—Khaki Tunics to be worn, helmets, bandoliers, swordbelts, rifles, swords, gaiters and boots or F. S. Boots, spurs with chains and shields, khaki headropes.

Non-Commissioned Officers.—To wear worsted chevrons.

Officers Chargers.—Red throat ornaments to be worn.

A. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Acting Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

March 27.

No. 109 Duties:—

Duties for the week commencing 26th March 1916:—

Orderly Officer Lieutenant A. M. Green.

Next for duty 2nd-Lieutenant W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Nixon.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

No 110 Parades:—

NOS. 1 & 2 COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

Tuesday 28th instant at 7 a.m. 15 pdr. B. L. Gun Drill at Colaba.

Tuesday 28th instant and Wednesday 29th instant at 7 a.m. musketry will be carried out at Colaba. All members and reservists who have not fired their annual musketry must attend to make themselves efficient for the year.

Thursday 30th instant at 7 a.m. rehersal parade at Headquarters for lining the streets on the arrival and departure of H. E. the Viceroys. All members are requested to attend.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 107 Competitions:—

No. 1 of sub-section will submit to the Adjutant, list of teams competing for the Wheal Cup and Hamilton Shield as early as possible.

Parades:—Members of E. E. Company are requested to attend the rehersal parade on Thursday next vide Order No. 110 of date.

No. 12 Strength:—

No. 1534 (Reservist) a/Bombdr. J. H. Irvine, No. 2 Company, is brought on the active list with effect from 1-2-16.

No. 113 Duties:—

Q. S. M. I., H. B. Davey, was ordered to proceed to Kirkee on the night of the 17th March, 1916, on Temporary Duty in connection with the Annual Inspection and Gun Practice of No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, returning to Bombay by the evening train of the 20th March, 1916.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

INDIAN MAILS ON THE SUSSEX.

The Cross-Channel steamer Sussex, which was torpedoed by the enemy between Dieppe and Folkestone on the 24th instant, was carrying a large number of the Indian mails which left London on the 24th March, consisting of ordinary and registered letters. In the ordinary course these mails were due to arrive here on the 9th proximo.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the outward mails of the 9th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Kaisar-i-Hind with the outward mails of the 19th instant passed Suez at 7 p.m. on Sunday the 26th instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The P. ad O. steamer s.s. Mongolia arrived in Bombay at midnight on Sunday with the Australian mails, and the following passengers were landed here:—

Mr. H. F. Milford, Mr. J. Doherty, Mr. W. J. Phipps, Mr. and Miss Newland and Infant, Miss M. Hodges (Nurse), Mrs. J. Ingram and Infant, Miss Godman (Nurse), Miss. W. M. Griscom, Mr. S. A. Robinson, Mr. R. Howe, Mr. M. C. Ahmed, Mr. A. L. Abba, Mr. S. Curimmahomed.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were 16 attacks and 17 deaths from plague on Sunday. Fanaswadi, Khetwadi and Byculla reported an attack each, Bhuleshwar and Parel a death each, Kumbharwada, Mahaluxmi and Second Nagpada an attack and a death each, Mahim two deaths, Sion one attack and two deaths, Market, Mazagon and Worli two attacks and one death each, Tarwadi three attacks and the Maratha Hospital four deaths. There were 22 attacks and 17 deaths from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 126 against 70 on the corresponding day of 1915 and 142 of 1914. Of the 2,490 rats caught 132 were found infected.

A FRESH AIR EXCURSSION.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a party of 150 Mahomedan boys from the Bai Jainabai Orphanage, Ahmed Jakaria Orphanage and The Mammad Raoji Orphanage were taken to the Jogeshwary Caves at Andheri for a fresh air Excursion on Sunday last. The children returned home in the evening after spending a happy day there.

The expenses of the excursion were met out of the balance of the Moslem League Entertainment Fund placed at the disposal of the Social Service League for the benefit of the Mahomedan children.

A TAXI-CAB ON FIRE.

Taxi-car No. 3190, belonging to Mrs. H. Wilson and driven by one David, was standing outside the Motor Equipment Company, Lamington Road, on Sunday night. The lamps were extinguished whilst the tank was being filled with petrol, and after the tank had been filled the cleaner Rama lit the lamps again and threw the burnt match on the ground near the car. Evidently some petrol had overflowed from the tank and the match falling on this ignited it, which set fire to the petrol in the tank, and the car. Some of the passersby threw dust and earth on the flames, and put them out but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 1,000 was caused. The driver was slightly burnt about, his face and hands and was treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers proceeded Home by the P. & O. mail boat Mongolia, which left Bombay yesterday:—

Mrs A Allum, Mrs Arnall, Mr J H Askham, Mr P M Baker, Mr C M A Bruce, Mr Calvert, Mr Cameron, Mrs Chinnery, Child and Infant, Mr T W Clark, Mr and Mrs Clark, Mrs Clarke, and 2 Infants, Mr. T C Duncan, Mrs Dupree, Mr S Elias, Rev. B J Failes, Mr J Ford, Mr Fraser, Mrs Geoghegan, Mr R Greenall, Mr E. Harran, Mrs Holt, 3 Children and 2 Infants, Mrs Jones and Child, Mrs Jones, 3 Children and Infant, Mr. Leishman, Mrs C Lister, Mr Longridge, Mr J Mackie, Mr and Mrs J B McEwan, Mrs McFarlane and Child, Prof. and Mrs O. V. Muller, Mr E. A. Parker, Mr R Trevor Peacop, Rev and Mrs W. C. Roberts, Mr A G Scott, Mr Sidney Stafford, Mrs Stowell, Infant and Nurse, Miss Vaughan, Miss C S Vines, Mr and Mrs A A Whelan, 2 Children and Infant, Mrs White and 2 Children, Mrs S Wilberforce, Mr and Mrs L Worgan, Mrs Yates, 2 Infants and Nurse.

PER S. S. ARABIA.

The following passengers have booked their passages Home per S. S. Arabia, leaving Bombay on the 3rd proximo:—

Mrs G F Adams, Miss Aldiss, Mr W Allan, Mr and Mrs Anderson and Child, Mr R P Atkinson, Mr and Mrs A D C Barr, Mrs R E Barrow and 2 Infants, Mr and Mrs G Baxter, Mr and Mrs A E Bion, Mrs C V Bliss, Child and Nurse, Mrs E G Birch, Miss A Boyer, Mr F M Bray, Mr and Mrs G F Brierley, Mrs Bryce, Mr H F Bull, Mr E H Bull, Mrs S G Burrow, Mrs J R Carter, Mrs Cassels, Mrs G R Cassels, Mr H R Cheshire, The Hon. Mr. W H Cobb, Mr F J Cooke, Mrs A W Cooke and Child, Mr H C Deacon, Mr and Mrs E A Doran, C.I.E., Mr Dott, Mrs Elliott, Mrs Evans and Child, Mr Fairweather, Mr Ferguson, Mrs Glen George, Mr J Gordon, Mrs A F Gordon, and Infant, Mrs C W Grant, Mrs Halliwell, Mrs Hardy, Mr. Heslop, The Hon. Mr H J Hillary, Mrs Hillary, Child and Nurse, Mrs C A F Hocken, Mr and Mrs R B Hughes-Buller, Mr W Hulme, Mr F Jackson, Mr H M Jackson, Mr and Mrs S O Jackson, Mrs Jackson, Child and Infant, Miss M B Jameson, Mr A Khan, Mrs Laird, Mr Langdon, Mr H Le Fanu, Mr J H Lovell, Mrs McGee, Mr Milne, The Hon. Mr Justice L G Moore, Mr W A Molyneux, Mrs E Muspratt-Williams, Mr R K L Nandkeolyar, Mrs Ogden, and Infant, Mr H G Ogden, Mr and Mrs. S M Owen, Mr B L Papworth, Mr Parker, Mrs Percival and Child, Mr R Percival, Mr M Prothero, Mrs L Robertson and Infant, Mr and Mrs Rodger, The Hon. Mr and Mrs R P Russel, Mr E W S Russel, Mr and Mrs Shrosbree, Mr S Brabant, Mr G Steenstrand, Mr T N Sturrock, Miss Swetenham, Mr A R Toplis, Mr Tudor, Dr and Mrs J A Turner, Mr A G Tweedie, Mr Wallace, Sir James Walker, Lady Walker, Mr and Mrs J Procter Watson, Mrs F N Warden, Miss Weatherley, Mr West, Mr F C Williams, Mrs A Woolsey-Butler, and Rev A H Young.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

Mr. Cursondas Balgowandas, of Messrs. Cursondas and Co., Professional Auditors, and Income Tax Experts, has been granted the Permanent Unrestricted Certificate, entitling him to take up the Audits of Life Assurance Companies and other Companies in the whole of British India. Mr. Cursondas is the second to receive this distinction in the Bombay Presidency.

HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TWO THEFT CASES.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

His Lordship Mr. Justice Davar presided at a sitting of the Criminal Sessions at the High Court, yesterday. At the commencement of the sitting Vithoo Dewji (55) who had been committed to the sessions by Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft, pleaded guilty. His Lordship, considering the eight previous convictions against the accused, sentenced him to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

Govind Daji (25) who had been committed to the Sessions by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of committing theft as a postal servant also pleaded guilty. His Lordship sentenced the accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

A DRUNKEN FATHER'S CRIME.

EMPEROR v. P. A. SEQUEIRA.

The accused in this case, a Christian aged 37, was charged, with having committed murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and grievous hurt under sections 303, 304, and 325 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, Advocate-General and Mr. S. M. Manga appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the accused.

The accused P. A. Sequeira was employed at the Army and Navy Stores on a salary of Rs. 50 per month. He stayed in a room on the second floor of a chawl at Love Lane, Mazagon, with his wife and a child three months old. The prosecution story was that the accused was in the habit of drinking and on the 11th February last, the accused returned home drunk in the evening at about 9 o'clock. On entering the room he asked his wife to serve his meals and fetch a bottle of whisky that was in the house. The accused took some whisky and asked his wife to leave the room. After the wife had left the room the accused took his meals and consumed all the whisky in the bottle. On the wife returning te room after some time the accused asked her to give him some snuff. His wife said she had none and the accused therefore became angry. The wife then went out of the room with the child in her arms and stood in the verandah facing the yard in front of the chawl. The accused, who was drunk and angry with his wife for not giving him snuff, came out on to the verandah and tried to snatch the child from his wife's arms. The wife resisted, but the accused succeeded in taking hold of the child and then threw the child down into the yard, the height of the second floor from the ground being about 25ft. The child was thereafter taken in a victoria to the hospital, but died on the way, the cause of death being fracture of the skull.

The defence was that the accused was drunk, and that the child fell down by accident during the struggle between the husband and wife when the accused attempted to snatch the child from his wife.

The wife, Caroline, a carpenter staying on the same floor of the chawl and one Salvador Sequiera, a tenant on the first floor of the chawl gave evidence in support of the case for the prosecution.

JURY'S VERDICT.

After counsel had addressed the jury and his Lordship had summoned up the case, the jury brought in an unimous verdict of not guilty on the charges of murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but a verdict of guilty by 6 to 3 on the charge of committing grievous hurt.

His Lordship agreed with the verdict of the majority and acquitted the accused of the offences of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Addressing the accused, his Lordship said he felt very sorry to find the accused in the position that he had placed himself in. The accused must have suffered considerably after realizing that his own conduct had led to the sacrifice of the life of his first and only child. That was the result of the accused's habit of drunkenness. The jury had taken a very very merciful view of the accused's crime. They could have brought in a verdict of guilty on the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and his Lordship would then have felt constrained to pass a much heavier sentence. Three of the jurymen had even considered the accused not guilty.

THREE YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

His Lordship, however, did not agree with that view. His Lordship would give effect to the view of the majority of the jury, but in so doing, though drunkenness was no excuse, his Lordship could not help feeling that the case called for a lenient sentence. Considering the mental agony the accused must have undergone his Lordship considered a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment would be sufficient.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

EMPEROR v. NATHIA HARI.

The accused was charged with house breaking by day and theft.

Mr. H. P. Dastur appeared for the prosecution.

The facts alleged by the prosecution were that on the 9th February last in the evening at about 5-30 p.m. the coachman of one Meghji Mulji took his master's carriage from his master's residence at Sandhurst Road to Two Tanks. Before the coachman left he locked the stable door. Soon thereafter the "ramosi" guarding the place happened to pass by the stable. As the stable door was ajar the "ramosi's" suspicions were excited. He entered the stable and found the accused removing three caps and a tiffin basket from a wooden box in the stable. The accused was then and there arrested and a bunch of keys and a "jemmy" were found in his possession.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship taking into consideration the previous convictions against the accused, sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE FULL OF SUSPICION.

EMPEROR v. NARAYAN KRISHNAJI.

The accused was charged with house breaking and theft.

Mr. D. H. Ghaswalla appeared for the prosecution.

The facts alleged by the prosecution were that the accused boarded with one Luxmibai for a month. He ceased to be a boarder at Luxmibai's on the 19th February. Four days later when Luxmibai was away to make some purchases, the accused entered her room opening the door by slipping the lock through the chain. The accused was seen entering the room by a neighbour, who however did not trouble to inquire who the accused was and why he was there. A little later the accused was again seen by the neighbour leaving Luxmibai's room with a cooking utensil and a bundle of clothes. The neighbour however did nothing. On Luxmibai's return she found the articles missing. She then made inquiries as a result of which the accused was arrested.

The accused denied the charge and alleged that he had been charged merely out of spite by Luxmibai, who was in his keeping.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship, agreeing with the jury acquitted the accused, and remarked that the only thing against the accused was his had character, that however could not justify his conviction in a case full of suspicion and probably a false case altogether.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISPUTE WITH KURUNDVAD STATE.

SUIT FOR DECLARATION AS BRITISH SUBJECT.

KRISHNAJI GANESH KULKARNI v. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL AND BHALCHADRARAO CHINTAMAN PATWARDHAN, CHIEF OF KURUNDVAD.

(*Before Mr. Justices Batchelor and Shah.*)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Balak Ram, District Judge of Dharwar, who dismissed the plaintiff-appellant's suit with costs.

This was an important suit as it related to the question of jurisdiction of the Chief of Kurundvad.

The plaintiff-appellant Krishnaji sued for a declaration that he was a British subject and for a perpetual injunction. He alleged that he was a resident of Lohakur in the Pachapur Taluka in Dharwar Subha, a village which was in the Peshva's dominions till 1818 when it was annexed by the British Government and included in the District or Subha of Dharwar. On the 3rd April, 1820, the revenues of the village were assigned to the then Chief of Kurundvad (ancestor of defendant 2), but the village itself remained in British possession through a misconstruction of the grant or "through oversight, or negligence and breach of duty and without any reasonable cause whatever, British authorities ceased to exercise their supreme right over the village", a course which was "followed blindly till now," with the result that the Chief of Kurundvad began to exercise sovereign control over the village, to the detriment of the plaintiff's rights and privileges of a British subject. The plaintiff had attempted these rights by asking unsuccessfully for a "tagavi" loan from the Collector of Dharwar and the Commissioner S. D. and for a license for gun-powder and fuses from the District Magistrate of Dharwar. On both occasions the Government of Bombay upheld the decision of the local officers who had refused the requests on the ground that Lohakur was not in Dharwar District. The Collector also declined to enquire into the rights of the British Government over Lohakur. Hence the present suit for a declaration that "Lohakur being situate in the District of Dharwar, the plaintiff as a resident and a Kadim Watandar and Inamdar thereof is a British subject", for a perpetual injunction and for costs.

THE DEFENCE.

The first defendant, the Secretary of State for India in Council replied that the District Court at Dharwar had no jurisdiction as Lohakur is not situated in Dharwar District and because the transfer of the village to the Chief of Kurundvad was an act of State; that the suit was time-barred under article 220 of the Limitation Act; and that the plaintiff having submitted to the jurisdiction of the Chief, was now estopped from asserting his rights as a British subject.

The second defendant the Chief of Kurundvad replied that the village was entirely his; that the transfer to him was an act of State; that the dispute was not of a civil nature; that Lohakur was not in British India as defined by the General Clauses Act X of 1897, and also not in Dharwar District as defined by Government Notification under Act XIV of 1869; that the defendant is a ruling Chief and therefore not liable to be sued without an express consent by Government; that he is also a First Class Sardar in Black Ink under Regulation 29 of 1827; and therefore not liable to be sued in this Court; that the suit was time-barred and the plaintiff was estopped; that the plaintiff having failed in the Court of the Political Agent and also having failed to obtain redress from the Bombay Government, he should not be allowed to re-agitate the same question in a Civil Court. The defendant also objected to being described as a resident of Kolhapur State and a mere Saranjamdar.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S FINDING.

The District Judge raised the issues dealing with the question of jurisdiction:—viz., was the plaintiff's village Lohakur within the jurisdiction of the District Court of Dharwar; was defendant 2 a Black Ink First Class Sardar of Deccan; and if so, was he exempted from the jurisdiction of the Dharwar Court.

He decided all the issues in favour of the defendant observing "Parts of the Southern Maratha Country were constituted into the 'zillah of Dharwar' by Regulation VII of 1830, the extent of the zillah being defined in schedule A of that Regulation. The list in that schedule is not by villages, and simple perusal of it does not show whether Lohakur was a part of Dharwar District or not. The plaintiff, however, admitted that Lohakur is not included in the list, and this point may, therefore, be taken as settled. His contention is that the zillah of Dharwar included not only the tracts mentioned in the schedule to Regulation VII of 1830, but also some other villages which he calls 'non-regulation villages.' The contention is based on three documents exs. 25, 26, 27 copies of grants by the East India Company to the Chief of Kurundvad of certain villages or rights in them, including Lohakur which is described as situate in the 'Dharwar Subha.' No argument is referred to, lead one even to suspect that the Dharwar Subha means Dharwar District or Dharwar Zillah. As the village did not form part of the Dharwar Zillah in 1830, and no notification or proclamation is pointed out annexing the village to that zillah, I hold that it was never within the jurisdiction of the Zillah Court, and consequently was not within the jurisdiction of the District Court created by the Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869 as the successor to the Old Zillah Court. Since 1869 the territorial limits of the Dharwar Court have contracted various separate judgships being carved out of it, as the old Dharwar Court had no jurisdiction over Lohakur nor has the present District Court. The conclusion is strengthened by the admitted fact that Lohakur was never included within the limits of any Subordinate Court constituted from time to time by notifications issued under section 22 A of Act XIV of 1869. It is extremely unlikely that a village would be over-looked while drafting such important notifications. The plaintiff fails as the first issue is decided against him. It is therefore not necessary to discuss the third issue beyond remarking that the second defendant is under section 5 of Regulation VII of 1830 exempt from the jurisdiction of ordinary Civil Courts."

REFERRED BACK TO LOWER COURT.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel for the appellants thought that the appeal could not be decided unless all the issues in the appeal were heard. The Lower Court was asked to find on the issues raised and to send back the findings within three months.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar with Diwan Bahadur Rao and Messrs. H. G. Desai and H. B. Gumaste appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Secretary of State.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the Chief of Kurundvad.

A USE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 28TH OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

268-16.—Surveyor & Co, M Fakerji, v. Maneckji Ardesir Limboowalla.

Suits for hearing and final desposal.

Short Causes.

1421-15.—Merwanji K & Co, William Murdoch, v. Cawasji Jamsetji Karanjia, Nanu H & Co.
59-16.—Vachha & Co, Kaderbhai Fazulbhai, a firm, v. Khoja Joosub Valli, Kanga & Sayani.
60-16.—Amin & Desai, Narayan Janardhan Katvi, v. Ramcrishna Chintaman Shroff.
122-16.—Rustonji & Gir, Kupaji Dollaji & Co, a firm, v. Esmail Chand & anr.
136-16.—Wadia G & Co, Rughnathdas Gopaldas & anr, v. Shiveram Shayyanna, M B Chothia.
163-16.—Edg G W & Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey, v. Cassamally Jafferbhoy.
650-14.—Payne & Co, The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navn Co, Ld, v. Frederick Annee Savi.
1238-15.—Mirza M & M, Ahmed bin Essa Khaliffa, v. Rustom K R Cama & ors, Payne & Co, Dastur & Co.
53-16.—Malvi A M & R, Shankirlal Lilladhar, v. Messrs Ebbji Oomersi, a firm, Bhai M & Co.
106-16.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam, v. Bhai Shamcore, widow.
111-16.—In Person, Messrs Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co, a firm, v. Yasufalli Kickabhoy.
114-16.—Captain & Vaidya, Bai Jetbai, widow, v. Bai Mongibai, widow.
126-16.—Jamsetji R & D, Vishandas Jivammal, a firm, v. Nibalchand Devedas, a firm.
127-16.—Jamsetji R & D, Vishandas Jivammal, a firm, v. Moorlimall Dayalchand, a firm.
154-16.—Motichand & D, The Bombay Provincial Bank, Ltd, v. Tricamdas Lalji & anr, Manecklal & Co.
157-16.—Payne & Co, The Indian and Peninsular, Steam Navgn Co, Lr, v. Pothapragada Venkateshvarule Pantulu.
171-16.—Dubash & Co, Messrs Poonamchand Jipaji & Co, a firm, v. Kazi Dawood Kazi Alli.
179-16.—Khambatta & Co, Ranoji Mahadoji Sinde, v. Damodhar Bhasker Mantri, Motichand & D.
180-16.—Captain & V, Chaganlal Vithalji Trivedi, v. Javeri & Co, a firm, Daphtary F & D.
202-16.—N C Dalal, Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jerewalla, v. Dholidas Somchand, & ors.
211-16.—Little & Co, Tarachand Purashram, a firm, v. Percy Lloyd Bowers.
221-16.—M B Chothia Rahimtulla Allibhai Khushal, v. Rajeshri Pragnarayen Hanuman.
234-16.—D J Mantri Gokuldas Rattonji Gandhi, v. Khushal Keshowji Shah, & anr, N C Dalal.
251-16.—Surveyor & Co, Vasanji Gopalji v. Bhimji Premji, & anr, Mulla & Mulla.
258-16.—Judah & Solomon, Bai Sitabai widow, v. Krishnaji Waman Patankar & anr.
260-16.—Chitnis M & K, Khatri Ahmed Haji Saleman, v. Memon Joosub Hoosein, Rustomji & Gir.
264-16.—Little & Co, The Tata Iron and Steel Co, Lr, Jamasji & Maneckji, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.
266-16.—Raghavaya N & Co, Chimanlal Poonjiram Pandya, v. Bai Mangu, widow, Tyabji D & Co.
267-16.—Ardesir H D & Co, Krishnaji Sanaji & Co, a firm, v. Jugqounath Dharmaji Patel.
277-16.—Ardesir H D & Co, Messrs Khau and Khau, a firm, v. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Ghadialli & ors.
290-16.—Tyabji D & Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas, a firm, v. Govindram Umedram.
292-16.—Captain & V, Rustamji Dhanjibhoy Sethna, v. Soni Bapalal Narandas, & anr, Bhai K & Gir.

For Dismissal.

1353-15.—Payne & Co, Karmalli Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Mer K & Co.

For Consent Decree.

888-15.—Merfanji K & Co, Bai Nannubai, widow, v. Bai Nagubai, widow, & ors, D J Mantri, Dik Dh & P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

441-15.—Payne & Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co, Part Heard.
13-15.—Judah and S, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.
467-15.—Madhowji K and Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai a firm v Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co, For postponement.
894-14.—Dikshit Dh and P, Manibai widow v Premcoovervahu alias Temubai widow and ors, Raghavaya N and Co, Little and Co.
825-13.—Mulla and M, Chandru Lillani a firm and anr v Devidas Foolchand and Co a firm, Jehangir S M and H.
112-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sakinabai, v. Ardeshir M Madon and ors, Matubhai J & M, Payne & Co.
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Before the Prothonotary in His Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 31-15.—In Person, Purshotamdas Madhowji v. Javerchand Naranji, & ors, Manecklal & Co.
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9-16.—In person, Narayen Gangaram Pednekar, v. Messrs. Khundered Land & Mehta, a firm, In person.

EATING HOUSES IN BOMBAY.

INCREASED MUNICIPAL CONTROL SUGGESTED.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation consideration will be given to the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 16th instant:—

With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 2602, dated the 26th July 1915, I have the honour to state that the inadequacy of the Municipal control over foodstuffs and drugs has been several times represented both by the Executive Health Officer and by the Municipal Commissioner. Sections 413 to 417 of the Municipal Act which deal with the inspection of places of sale of articles of food and the treatment of unwholesome articles found therein are useful so far as they go but they require certain amendments particularly the addition of the power of penalising persons selling unwholesome articles of food. At present the articles can only be destroyed and this is not a sufficient deterrent. The Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1899, is also useful but it is applied only to imitation ghee and to milk. The Act should be amended so as to require clearer notice of the sale of adulterated food and it should also be made applicable to wholesale as well as retail dealers. If these amendments are made there is no reason why the Act should not be extended to such other articles of food as require protection and to drugs also. There is, however, no adequate staff for the inspection of foodstuffs or of places where they are sold. If the Corporation desire that better control should be exercised it will be necessary to provide qualified Food Inspectors. There would have to be one for each Ward and if they were successful, Sub-Inspectors would have to be added. An experiment may be made by appointing an Inspector in one or two Wards only as a beginning, if the Corporation desire at present to take action.

INSPECTION OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

As regards the second paragraph of the Resolution concerning the inspection of Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses etc., an exhaustive report on the subject was prepared by Dr. Goldsmith in 1911 of which a copy is attached. In consequence of that report the Commissioner of Police was asked by me whether he would agree to the licensing and control of Eating Houses being transferred from the Commissioner of Police to the Municipal Commissioner. The Police Commissioner was unable to agree to this as he considered that Eating Houses being places of Public Entertainment were rightly under the control of the Police and that this was especially necessary in Bombay where such Eating Houses form an important part of the life of the City in which the character of the keepers of Eating Houses is a matter of considerable importance. The Commissioner of Police, however, agreed to co-operate with the Health Department by requiring sanitary fittings to be put up in Eating Houses and by allowing the Health Department to examine them and also by not giving fresh licenses until the Health Department had an opportunity of reporting upon the sanitary fittings and condition of the premises. As a result of this co-operation there has been a marked improvement in the condition of these Eating Houses, especially those in which new licenses are given and even in the old licensed premises the provision of proper receptacles for water, food, fuel, etc., has been fairly generally put in force. The Health Officer is not however able to exercise any direct control on the conditions under which food is prepared in these places. Moreover the Commissioner of Police licenses only such premises as are kept open between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. Those that are closed before 9 p.m. do not require any license from the Commissioner of Police. For this reason Government was requested by the Corporation, *vide* President's letter No. 2,188 of 11th July 1913, to Government that the words "keeping of Eating Houses" should be inserted in the list of trades specified in Part IV of Schedule M of Section 394 of the Municipal Act and that the term "Eating House" should be defined. This has been done by Act I of 1916 recently passed and it should now be possible to regulate to some extent the preparation of food.

CONDITION OF SWEETMEAT SHOPS.

The condition of sweetmeat shops is also a matter which closely affects the health of the people. A report on the condition of such shops is at present being prepared by the Health Department. I think it is desirable that both Eating Houses and Sweetmeat shops should be controlled by means of licenses issued by the Municipality. There is no reason why the Police Commissioner's authority should not be concurrent with this, as is, I believe, the case in London. If however Eating Houses and the preparation of food are to be controlled it will be still more necessary to employ the staff of Food Inspectors referred to above.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Sub-Inspector M. Ahmedally charged Rama Baloo, a servant, with housebreaking and theft of the property valued at Rs. 1,484 belonging to Loboo Pandurang Tarne on the night of 27th November 1915.

It would appear that while the complainant was absent from his room the accused removed the key from the complainant's coat pocket and stole the property and went to Alibag, where on information received from Bombay, the Police arrested him. The accused pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 28, 1916.

DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATION.

It is generally admitted that whatever the actual results of the introduction of the co-operative movement in this country, it has had a large share in infusing considerable activity in rural life. This vitality proceeds, however, from the few tracts where co-operative societies have been started; and, therefore, if the entire rural life of the country is to be vivified a great extension of the movement is eminently desirable. But to ensure that this extension does not lead to chaos, it is essential that the public and the Government should see that the growth proceeds on a well thought out plan. The Report of the Government of India Committee on Co-operation, which we reviewed some months ago, affords an admirable basis,—in regard both to the recommendations that it has made and failed to make,—for the discussion as well as the settlement of the lines of future development. The recommendations of the Committee, however, being applicable generally to the country as a whole, it is necessary to examine them in the light of local opinion and local conditions. Provincial co-operative conferences have been held in this Presidency from time to time, partly for the consideration of difficulties of primary societies and of suggestions for the development of co-operation in directions other than provision of credit facilities. The scope of the Co-operative Conference which met in Poona during the third week of this month was restricted,—as was the number of persons attending it,—to the designing of a comprehensive and practical scheme for the future organisation of the movement in the Presidency, particularly in the direction of finance and supervision and the relations of primary societies to their financing agencies.

At the head of the co-operative edifice in the Presidency is the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, which has, during the five years of its existence, provided to many a village an access to the money market of Bombay and brought home to rural societies an idea of the vast possibilities that lie before the movement. At the same time, from the point of view of the fundamental principles of co-operation, it is generally and rightly felt that the Bank should be brought more intimately in the co-operative movement, without impairing its financial strength. To secure this, a Resolution was passed at the Poona Conference, declaring that it was desirable for all kinds of societies to take shares in the Bank. If this Resolution is given effect to, the profits of the Bank instead of entirely passing out of the movement, as at present, will strengthen the reserves of the Bank's constituent societies, and, moreover, the societies will be enabled to acquire gradually a controlling voice in guiding the policy of the Bank. One of the most prominent recommendations of the committee on co-operation related to the standard of fluid resources to be maintained by central and provincial banks and it is not, therefore, surprising to find the Conference affirming that the rigid standard laid down by the committee was impossibly high and would make it difficult to work any central bank at a profit. The most important of the Conference's decisions was its approval of the introduction of the system of guaranteeing unions. This system has been largely instrumental in the development of co-operation in Burma and forms an admirable connecting link between the primary society and its financing agency. It secures the supervision of a group of neighbouring societies, assesses their credit, and makes recommendations supported by a guarantee to the financing agency for loans. The form of liability adopted in Burma is a little vague and undefined and the Poona Conference remedied this defect while adopting a form of guarantee suited to local conditions.

In most of the provinces co-operative societies have been started in almost all areas where any chance of their success existed, whereas in Bombay, with its 1,000 societies, the possibility of extending the movement in numerous areas has still to be investigated. Hence, though a policy of concentration of attention on developed tracts may or may not be quite suitable elsewhere, there can be no doubt whatever that it will tell injuriously in this Presidency. The general opinion in fact is that the time has not yet arrived for the adoption of a policy of consolidation in preference to one of extension and this was reflected in a Resolution of the Conference affirming that development could not be restricted only to areas where unions were started. The formation of large and unwieldy societies in villages and the grouping of villages for the organisation of one society have been rightly considered to be objectionable and the Conference decided that the principle of one village one society should henceforth be generally adhered to. The subject that gave rise to a good deal of discussion was the recommendation of the committee on co-operation that the audit of primary societies should be of a two-fold character,—primary audit and super-audit; that the cost of the primary audit, under which every society would be audited at least once a year should be borne by societies themselves, the virtual control of the staff being in the hands of the Registrar; that the super-audit should be conducted by a staff paid for by Government and working directly under the Registrar. This arrangement, which is manifestly unjust to societies, did not commend itself to the Conference which gave it as its deliberate opinion that a stage had not been reached in the development of the movement when audit fees could be charged to societies without prejudice to their growth. A full and thorough annual Government audit is very necessary to ensure the confidence of the investing public and in the interests of the financial development of societies in the Presidency it seems essential that the entire cost as well as the management of the audit should devolve on the Government,—especially as, it was pointed out at the Conference, even in richer countries like Germany about 80 per cent. of the cost of the audit establishment is borne by the State. Speaking generally, the deliberations of the Poona Conference have been useful in laying down a policy for the future growth of the movement, more or less in consonance with true co-operative principles, as modified by practical considerations dictated by local conditions and experience.

INDIANS AND INDIAN ANTIQUITY.

For some years now the distinguished Jain religious head, the Acharya Shri Vijayadharma Suri, A.M.A.S.B., has been showing phenomenal energy in publishing a series of important works treating of and in connection with Jain religion. As a Jain minister the Suriji does not own or possess a press, but it is a remarkable tribute to his personality and learning that a number of wealthy members of the Jain community have from time to time come forward with pecuniary help to publish the important works indicated by him. The Benares series brought out under his supervision would do credit to any European University. Perhaps the most important works are those relating to the history of the Jains in India. The invitation by the Mughal Emperor Akbar to contemporary Jain preachers is described in a book which adds to our knowledge regarding the eclectic principles in matters religious of this enlightened prince. The description is in Sanskrit and deserves, at least in a condensed form, to be placed before Indians in general in the English language. We believe that this series also contains the first grammar ever published of the ancient Maghadhi language in which the Jain scriptures are embodied. While we have nothing but laudatory remarks for the valuable historical researches conducted by the Suriji, who should like to call the attention of independent and original investigators like himself to the circumstance that their valuable work would be much more appreciated if placed before the learned world in a medium other than one of the vernaculars of India. The spirit of swadeshism cannot be too strongly emphasised, but we confess a line has somewhere to be drawn where it is possible to indulge in the sentiment at the expense of practical advantages. We had some days ago occasion to refer to the exceedingly erudite work of the learned collaborators who have produced in Bengalee the "Bangar Jatiya Itihasa." Similarly, for a number of years now in the Deccan two eminent scholars are publishing most valuable material for the Maratha history in a Marathi periodical. It would serve no useful purpose to delude ourselves with the belief that the advantages which accrue to patriotic Indians conducting their historical and antiquarian researches in Indian vernaculars are not outweighed by the drawbacks which they thus voluntarily incur. Though the field to which the Bengalis are devoting their energies does not quite coincide with the sphere of activities chosen by their friends in Poona, yet it stands to reason that mutual co-operation would contribute to the greater efficiency of their research if they wrote the result of their labours in a common language. A good many Mahrathas have taken to the study of Bengali and some Bengalis have been attracted to the Marathi tongue. But as it happens that both these classes of scholars are perfectly at home in English, it is an unnecessary handicap on their labours that the result of their researches should not be published in a common medium. Although the work done under the supervision of Shri Vijayadharma Suri is confined to the printing of Sanskrit and Maghadhi texts relating to the Jain religion history, we notice from time to time little brouchures of unusual interest published by the learned Jain ecclesiastic in Gujarati. We have received one of his latest efforts which throws considerable light on the antiquities of Delwada with the help of the decipherment of over twenty-five inscriptions. As unfortunately the essay is written in Gujarati its utility, great as it is, has been considerably circumscribed. The attention of Indian scholars, some of whom can hold their own in the matter of their mental equipment with the best products of the West, may be called to special journals devoted to antiquarian research published in India like the "Indian Antiquary" and the "Journal of the Sanskrit Academy" of Bangalore, the first issue of which has given remarkable proof of the scientific grasp of Indian scholars on philological problems. Bengali, Marathi and Gujarati men of learning would be serving a common cause with greater success if they agreed to adopt a uniform language. If,—as happens to be the case with some of the old world Sanskrit pandits,—the English language is beyond them, it may be suggested that an abstract translation of their researches be inserted in one of the popular journals, of which there is no lack in Bengal or in Bombay.

Finally, the important circumstance should not be lost sight of that, fortunately for Indian scholars, who enjoy and cultivate the glorious heritage of learning after the methods of their ancestors, we have at the helm of the Archeological Department an officer who has evinced more than verbal sympathy with the aspirations of the qualified Indians, and it may not be impossible for Bombay and Bengal and for other provinces likewise to co-ordinate their efforts under the guidance of Sir John Marshall.

Notes of the Day

The Late Lord Scarsdale.

The death of Lord Scarsdale, Lord Curzon's father, removes one of the most venerable figures of the British peerage and one of the few parson peers. Lord Scarsdale was 85 years of age and for three years had the privilege of occupying a lower rank in the peerage than his son and heir. His father was also a clergyman of the Church of England but never bore the title, Lord Scarsdale having succeeded his uncle the third Baron. The barony was created in 1761 and conferred on Sir Nathaniel Curzon, the fifth of a line of Scottish baronets, the first of whom received his title in 1641. Lord Scarsdale married in 1856, the year he succeeded to the title, the daughter of Joseph Pocklington-Senhouse, by whom he had, besides the famous Lord Curzon, three sons (all named Nathaniel) and six daughters. He had held the rectory of Kedleston for more than sixty years. The longevity of the Curzon family is illustrated by the fact that Lord Scarsdale was only the fourth baron of his line, while he had only seven predecessors in the baronetcy.

"The Times" and the "W. G."

There are not two opinions that the "Westminster Gazette" has scored heavily in its duel with "The Times". The latter, it will be remembered, accused the former of being under pro-German influence and partly owned by naturalised British Germans, of the kind who tried to blind the British public for years before the war regarding the malign intentions of Germany and would now force a premature peace. As to the latter accusation the "Westminster" can well be content to stand on its own stalwart record since the war began. As to its proprietorship the editor in a dignified rebuke to "The Times" very cogently remarks:—

> The answer made by that journal to a serious argument on our part is to inquire into the state of our till and our business, and to demand to know the names of our "paymasters," as if there could be no such thing as a free and independent journalist, or proprietors of newspapers who were prepared to give him an honourable liberty. The profession of journalism has suffered many indignities in recent years, but on the assumption that some part of the old tradition still survives in the place which was its stronghold in former years, we may ask whether those who work and write for the "Times" assent to these implications, or think it right and seemly that a fellow-journalist should be assailed in these terms.

German Shareholders of "The Times."

As to the insinuations regarding "The Westminster's" proprietary, the journal points out that the "whole thing topples over into absurdity, when, after reading an assault on us for our alleged but quite imaginary German connections, we turn to the share register of "The Times" and find these names":—

The Baroness Eliza M. von Rothberg, Rheinweiler, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany.

The Baroness Catherine Hall von Arnim, Carlsruhe, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany.

Miss Agnes A. von Maltzahn, Paneslow, Demmin, Pomerania, Germany.

We should be out of our minds, comments "The Westminster" on this, if we suggested that "The Times" was influenced for one moment by the presence of these no doubt blameless ladies among its shareholders, but what would have been said if the search in our share list had yielded a similar result?

Lord Northcliffe on Germans Before the War.

But it is when "The Westminster" delves into the past of the erratic Lord Northcliffe and brings up the views expressed at one time by him regarding the German attitude towards Great Britain that it scores its most effective retort. Here is the "Evening News," Lord Northcliffe's oldest child in daily journalism, on the Kaiser in a comment expressed on Oct. 17, 1913, less than a year before the war broke out:—

> We all acknowledge the Kaiser as a very gallant gentleman, whose word is better than many another man's bond, a guest whom we are always glad to welcome and sorry to lose, a ruler whose ambitions for his own people are founded on as good right as are our own.

In 1909, Lord Northcliffe was interviewed in Chicago on the relations of Germany and Great Britain. Here is what he said:—

> There is an impression in this country that some hostility exists between the people of Great Britain and of United Germany. I know the Germans intimately. From childhood I have travelled extensively throughout most of the German States. I have many German family connexions, and I venture to say that outside the usual body of Anglophobes one meets in every country there is little hostility to the British on the part of the Germans, and, on the other hand, there is in England no dislike of Germany.

"Nervous Degenerates."

Again, during the famous German airship scare in England, Lord Northcliffe happened to be in Germany. Telegraphing over his own name to the "Daily Mail" he said that "England and Englishmen were placing themselves in a ridiculous and humiliating light before the German people." He added—

> What every German knows is that no German airship has yet attained that perfection which would enable it to execute any sort of manoeuvre in any weather. The belief which prevails here is that some practical jokers are sending up balloons with lights attached, and that these, seen through the brightened spectacles of a nation which has given itself over to panic, take the form of Zeppelins, Grosses, and Parsevals.

Again, the following, on the same occasion is highly entertaining, having regard to the subsequent notoriety achieved by Herr Dernburg:—

> A very significant note of alarm is sounded from a friendly source—namely, Herr Friedrich Dernburg, father of the German Colonial Secretary, and a publicist who has never tired of preaching the gospel of a cordial understanding with England.

Finally Lord Northcliffe concluded,

> Germans, who have so long been accustomed to regard Great Britain as a model of national deportment, poise, and cool-headedness, are beginning to believe that England is becoming the home of mere nervous degenerates.
>
> NORTHCLIFFE.

That is an opinion which the Northcliffe Press has done much to revive in Berlin during the past few months.

The Case of the Married Men.

A good deal of uncertainty and speculation appears still to prevail even in the best informed circles in England regarding the position of the married men under the Derby scheme. Mr. Asquith's assurance, that till the last of the eligible single men have been enlisted, married men would not be called up, was repeatedly given. But, obviously, pressure of circumstances is forcing the hands of the Government to modify the original plans. It is found in actual practice that the working of the group system will necessitate a considerable proportion of single men being held up for some time yet in their respective civil callings. It has been found that, apart from the "conscientious objectors,"—who are a neglible factor,—a number of young men are absolutely necessary for carrying on the various trades and professions which are a profitable source of revenue to the nation.

An Injustice to the Attested.

In these circumstances to wait till the last of the singles has been requisitioned would be incurring a dangerous delay. Lord Derby was right, therefore, in sounding a note of warning to the married men to be ready to enlist earlier, if need be, than originally intended. In mail week, according to the Central News agency, a "quiet hint" from official quarters was conveyed urging employers to make all necessary preparations, thus avoiding inconvenience when the proclamations calling up married men are issued. It is expected that by the end of the summer all married men now attested will be serving. Regarding the unattested married men, the feeling is growing stronger every day in the country that a serious injustice will be perpetrated upon the married men who have attested under Lord Derby's scheme, unless Government bring in compulsory military service for those who have not yet attested.

AN UNWORTHY BRITON.

In the winter of 1911 a professional visit to India was paid by a thought-reader of the name of Capper. The incident would not be worth recalling, writes "India," were it not for the description of certain features of it which is given by Mr. Capper in a volume he has recently published, entitled "A Rambler's Recollections and Reflections." (George Allen and Unwin.)

In his preface, Mr. Capper apologises in advance to the Anglo-Indian "who resents, and very rightly resents, the impertinent criticism of the average globetrotter." For the feelings of the educated Indian he has apparently no concern: for he not only indulges in the usual vulgar abuse of the "Bengali Babu" whom he is not ashamed to describe as "disloyal to the British flag," but he records with infinite gusto that "in certain cities and stations 'natives,' no matter how high their degree are not admitted within the walls of the clubs" which play so important a part in Indian social life. This is a proceeding, he says, which "invariably excites the blazing wrath of ignorant globe-trotters and violent Radicals, such as Dr. Clifford or Ramsay MacDonald, or the ineffable Keir Hardie."

The proper attitude to assume, it would seem, is that of the secretary of a "very distinguished club," who told Mr. Capper that a few years ago he received a letter from the Governor of the Presidency, in which he asked that his friend, "a famous Indian Prince well-known in England," might be elected as an honorary member. The following courteous and gentlemanly reply was sent, if we are to believe Mr. Capper:—

"My Dear Lord,—I shall be delighted to comply with your Excellency's request, but only on condition that the Prince comes to the club in his bare feet and with his turban on, and that he waits at table with the rest of his countrymen."

We do not know if this disgraceful story is true: but if it is, we can only say that we find it difficult to determine which is deserving of the greater contempt—the writer of the letter or the man who retails the incident without a word of protest. The very people who shout the loudest about "unrest" in India are just those who are most active in providing the cause. A Governor of Bombay is said by Mr. Nevinson to have told him in a burst of confidence that it was impossible to convert "bounders" into gentlemen by Act of Parliament. No doubt: but it should be quite possible, and it is certainly very necessary that people of the type of this club secretary should be removed from India. The trouble is that "bounders" of his type should be in a position to act as Mr. Capper is good enough to tell us that he did.—"India."

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your leaderette of the 23rd instant, on the Education Department about the admission of boys from vernacular schools into English schools, you say, "the new regulation takes away the right of the principals of private schools to examine boys in their own schools," and "the school authorities will be unable to promote them to the next standard in spite of the good class record." Well, sir, the regulation referred to by you has been in practice in the moffusil for a number of years, and as the principal of a private High School in the moffusil, please allow me to state that the fact is not as you say. The aim of the Department is decidedly a good one, because only those who are really unfit for a higher standard are to be kept back. In the case of really deserving students, I myself have at times asked for and obtained permission of the Department to promote boys to higher standards, even though the whole year was not completed in one standard. The Department leaves it to the principals to see whether the boys are fit for the standard in which they are put, and by this notice they will be held responsible for it. That is, I believe, the real meaning of the notice referred to in your article, and the public need not be afraid that their rights have been encroached upon by the Department.—Yours, etc.,

D.

Mar. 23.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

GERMANS TAKE OFFENSIVE.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS AT MITAU.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN RAIDED

The Germans have started an offensive in the Doiran region in Macedonia. The French are successfully resisting the attack.

West of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment at night at Malancourt, Esnes, and Hill 304, but no infantry attacks.

The British communiqué says the enemy exploded mines last Saturday near Givenchy and St. Vaust and occupied the crater at the latter. There was activity with trench mortars and rifle grenades on Sunday at the Hohenzollern redoubt and in the quarries.

A German offensive in the Mitau railway district was repulsed by the Russians. An enemy trench and prisoners were captured westward of Dvinsk. Desperate fighting continues north-west of Postava and the Lake Narotch region.

The Russians are making vigororus progress in the Caucasus, ousting the Turks from heights defended by tiers of trenches.

In the review of the naval duel between the German raider Grief and the British merchant cruiser Alcantara, the two ships were 300 yards apart when the fight commenced, and though the Alcantara was hopelessly outmatched in guns, fine gunnery and seamanship redressed the balance. The two ships battered themselves to pieces, the Grief foundering twelve minutes before the Alcantara sank.

The number of victims of the cross-channel steamer Sussex is now estimated at one hundred.

A great War Council of the Allies has opened in Paris and is arousing the most intense interest. The British representatives are Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey.

The German mark has experienced another severe fall.

The torpedoing of the Tubantia has been confirmed.

MESOPOTAMIA.

SMALL TURKISH POST SEIZED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 25.

An official statement says that forces operating on the right bank of the Tigris surprised and seized a small Turkish post at Falahiyeh on the night of 15th March. Our casualties were four.

General Townshend reports that enemy aircraft and artillery bombarded Kut at intervals on 21st and 23rd March. Our casualties were slight. The situation is unchanged.

ACTIVITY ON SALONIKA FRONT.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN DOIRAN REGION.

THE DOIRAN FRONT.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE STARTED

GREEK GOVERNMENT'S CONCERN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ATHENS, March 26.

The Germans have started an offensive in the Doiran region. The French are successfully resisting the attack.

The Greek Government is doing its utmost to hasten the evacuation of civilians from the fighting zone, especially Ghevgheli, which Minister Dragoumis describes as on the eve of invasion by the Central Powers.

BULGARIAN MUNITION DEPOT BLOWN UP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

SALONIKA, Mar. 27.

A large Bulgarian ammunition depot at Middine has been blown up. Thirty were killed and 150 injured.

BRITISH AND GERMAN CREDIT.

FALLEN MARK REFLECTS DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Reuter understands that the official view relative to the position of British and German credit is, that whereas the depreciation of sterling is comparatively trivial, the mark has fallen between twenty-five and thirty per cent. throughout the world. This is very interesting as showing the certainty of neutrals of the German defeat.

The Germans themselves are desperate. They have been buying and paying for raw materials abroad now, although knowing that they cannot be delivered until after the war, thus showing that they prefer to hold cotton and copper than marks.

In other words, they have been selling bears of marks. Although Germany can uninterruptedly export to Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, the depreciation of the mark in these countries is greater than in America.

THE GERMAN MARK.

FURTHER SEVERE FALL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

COPENHAGEN, March 26.

The price of the mark has again fallen severely.

ALLIED CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

ITALIAN MINISTERS ARRIVE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, March 27.

Signor Salandra and Signor Sonnino arrived here this evening. M. Briand and other Ministers met them at the station. The crowd gave them a tremendous welcome.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH DELEGATES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, March 27.

Mr. Asquith and other British delegates to the war conference have arrived. They were given an ovation.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Mr. Lloyd-George, Sir Edward Grey and Lord Kitchener will accompany Mr. Asquith to Paris.

WAR COUNCIL MEETS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Mar. 27.

A great War Council of the Allies has opened and is arousing the most intense interest as it is expected to evolve co-ordinated war plans of superlative importance to all future operations.

ALLIES TRADE CONFERENCE.

MR. BONAR LAW ATTENDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 27.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is understood that Mr. Bonar Law will attend the Allies trade conference in Paris.

PUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, March 26.

Prince Kondoscheff has been appointed Ambassador to China.

SEAPLANE RAID ON SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

GERMAN AIRSHIP SHEDS ATTACKED.

TWO GERMAN PATROL VESSELS SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 26.

It is officially announced that British seaplanes yesterday morning attacked German airship sheds in Schleswig Holstein, east of the island of Sylt. They were conveyed close to the German coast by an escort of light cruisers and destroyers, under the command of Commander Tyrwhitt.

Three seaplanes are missing, and the destroyers Medusa and Laverock collided, it is feared, in stormy weather last night, and the Medusa may be lost, but no fears are entertained for the safety of the crew.

Our destroyers sank two German armed patrol vessels. Details have not been received, but Danish press messages indicate that the operations achieved its object.

GERMAN VERSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar, 27.

A German wireless message referring to the attack on the airship sheds in Schleswig-Holstein, says that anti-aircraft guns brought down three British seaplanes on and east of the Islands of Sylt.

The occupants consisting of four British officers and one non-com were captured.

The message admits that bombs were dropped in the neighbourhood of Hoyerschileuse.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 27.

A Berlin naval communiqué says after two German patrol boats were sunk German destroyers, encountered during the night British destroyers. One German destroyer has not yet returned.

25 AMERICANS ON THE SUSSEX.

EIGHT MISSING AND SOME INJURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

There were twenty-five Americans on board the Sussex, including several prominent men. Eight of these are missing and some have been taken to hospital.

Mr. Huxley, President of the United States Rubber Export Company, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said after momentary pandemonium it became apparent that the after-part was in no immediate danger of sinking.

Passengers then became busy succouring the injured and extricating bodies from the debris.

The United States Embassy has sent to Washington affidavits of Mr. Huxley and others.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Those missing from the Sussex include the leading American psychologist Professor Baldwin and his wife.

ONE HUNDRED PERISH IN THE SUSSEX.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 27.

It is now believed that one hundred perished on the cross-channel boat Sussex.

INTENSE FEELING IN AMERICA.

SHARP DECLINE IN STOCKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, March 26.

It is officially announced that four Americans are missing from the Dominion liner Englishman which was sunk. These new outrages have created intense feeling in America and stocks in New York have declined sharply.

THE TUBANTIA.

TORPEDOING CONFIRMED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

THE HAGUE, March 26.

Confirmation that the Tubantia was torpedoed comes from the Ministry of Marine where pieces of metal found in two of the Tubantia's boats were examined and proved to be part of a torpedo.

ASSISTING DUTCH MERCHANTMEN

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, March 26.

It is officially announced that the Government, on behalf of Dutch merchantmen, will place a vessel with wireless near the Noordhinder lightship and provide convoys, tugs and mine-sweepers to British waters.

WEST OF THE MEUSE

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT BY ENEMY.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, March 26.

The communiqué says west of the Meuse there was violent bombardment at night at Malancourt, Esnes, and Hill 304, but no infantry attack, while east of the Meuse all was calm. There was some artillery activity in Woevre.

The Germans attempted two *coups-de-main* in Bois le Pretre, but were driven off by rifle fire leaving a number of dead. We bombarded convoys in the Vosges.

Two French aeroplanes at night dropped sixteen heavy bombs on enemy bivouacs northward of Malancourt.

ENEMY EXPLODE MINES.

AMMUNITION DEPOT BLOWN UP BY BRITISH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 27.

The British communiqué says the enemy exploded mines yesterday near Givenchy and Neuville St. Vaust, and occupied the crater at the latter. Our counter-attack took the crater, but we were driven back later by enemy bombers.

There was activity with trench mortars and rifle grenades to-day at the Hohenzollern redoubt and in the quarries.

The enemy shelled Cruis Straat, Hoek St. Jean, in the neighbourhood of Loo. the Lorette [illegible]ur and Vaux. We retaliated blowing up an ammunition depot near Oost Taverne.

One of our aeroplanes which went out yesterday did not return.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT AT MALANCOURT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON WHOLE FRONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, March 27.

The communiqué says west of the Meuse there was violent bombardment between the village and wood of Malancourt and of our second line. There was no infantry action.

There was intermittent cannonade east of the Meuse and in the Woevre. Our artillery was most active on the whole front causing explosions at several points.

Our long range guns shelled the station at Vigneulles-les-Hattonchattel. We shelled enemy communications in Argonne and defences in the Vosges.

A French pilot brought down a German aeroplane at Douaumont.

IMPRESSIONS OF VERDUN.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUES "MOSTLY LIES."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 26.

Lord Northcliffe, interviewed on his return from France, said the battle of Verdun would continue much longer, because the Germans, after their unprecedented preparations, would not dare to cease making attacks. Their failure to capture Verdun would be the greatest defeat of the war.

He knew the exact number of the French losses and they were very small compared with those of the Germans, whose communiqués were mostly lies. His visit to France had more than ever convinced him of the ultimate victory of the Allies.

The British had helped the French by taking over another portion of their line.

The French were very warm in their praise of the great improvement in the British Army.

We were worrying the Germans, giving them no rest. German prisoners told him that they were glad to be away from the ferocious English.

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 26.

The British steamer Fenay Bridge has been sunk. The crew have been landed.

LONDON, March 27.

The British teamer Cecilia has been sunk. The crew were saved.

BRITISH PRISONERS RESCUED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 27.

It is officially announced that the two missing British prisoners have been rescued from Senussi.

RUSSIAN THEATRE

GERMAN MITAU OFFENSIVE REPULSED.

SUCCESS WEST OF DVINSK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, March 27.

The communiqué says the German offensive in the Mitau railway district was repulsed. We captured, westward of Dvinsk, an enemy trench and prisoners.

Desperate fighting continues north-west of Postava and the Lake Narotch region. Enemy attacks were repulsed west of Derajno and the junction of the Strypa and Dniester.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN THE CAUCASUS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, March 27.

We are vigorously progressing on upper Chorokh, in the Caucasus, ousting the Turks from heights defended by tiers of trenches. We have made considerable advance south-west of Bitlis.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Maclear, East Lancashires.
Major E. B. Baugg, Engineers.
Captain J. L. Mitchell, Artillery.
Lieut. S. E. Lloyd, Worcesters.
Lieut. G. C. Robertson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. M. E. King, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. R. B. Love, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. A. Marchetti, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. W. L. Pulling, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain L. J. Jones, East Surreys.
Captain L. Jones-Bateman, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. V. H. Farrar, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. G. Scott, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. I. Barker, West Kents.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. N. C. Madan, Royal Lancasters.

WOUNDED.

Captain F. J. Christie, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain T. G. Robinson, Berkshires.
Captain J. G. Thompson, Liverpools.
Captain T. S. Wollocombe, Middlesex.
Lieut. L. Munn, Engineers.
Lieut. J. P. Musson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. H. Blackman, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. S. Brown, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. D. C. Burn, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut. G. L. Davidson, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. W. T. Ellerker, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. H. Moriarty, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. Young, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Gardenner, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. D. G. Irvine, Motor Machine Gun Section.
Second-Lieut. D. A. Miller, Black Watch.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

KILLED.

Major L. A. Barrett, Northumberlands.
Captain I. D. Dewar, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. C. W. Kenyon, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. A. T. Harris, Bedfords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. H. B. Newland, Lincolns.

NOW KILLED.

Captain J. D. Waddell, Royal Fusiliers.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. R. M. Autonn, Argylls.

DIED.

Lieut. N. M. Gavin, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. S. D. Ellis, Engineers.

NOW PRISONER:

Second-Lieut. R. Milward, Sherwoods.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Hedley, Northumberlands.
Captain R. T. Evans, South Wales Borderers.
Captain G. A. Gleed, Cheshires.
Captain W. F. Groves, Artillery.
Captain W. H. Rees, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain C. E. Ward, Shropshires.
Lieut. C. G. Bewicke, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. R. Ferraby, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. A. F. Gray, Artillery.
Lieut. T. Hancock, Sherwoods.
Lieut. J. E. McConnell, Seaforths.
Lieut. F. Watson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. G. H. Bailey, King's Royal Rifles
Second-Lieut. J. H. Borland, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Butt, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. A. Dawson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. M. S. Munro, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. D. S. Evans, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. E. W. Evers, Middlesex.
Second Lieut. A. L. Linton, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Marshall, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. E. S. Martyn, West Kents
Second-Lieut. J. A. Pearson, Royal Fusiliers.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain F. Marshall, Manchesters.

THE NAVAL DUEL.

THE FIGHT DESCRIBED.

SHIPS BATTERED THEMSELVES TO PIECES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.

The German raider Greif, like the Moewe, carried two seven-inch and six four-inch guns and three torpedo tubes. She was really a light protected cruiser.

Finding no loophole in the British cordon she was proceeding homeward in leisurely manner in order not to attract attention, when the British merchant cruiser Alcantara hailed her.

The two ships were three hundred yards apart when the British captain megaphoned, enquiring particulars. He received a reply in perfect Norweigian, but as the raider looked suspicious the Alcantara lowered a boat, whereupon the Greif fired killing most of the boatmen.

The Alcantara was hopelessly outmatched in the matter of guns, but fine gunnery and seamanship redressed the balance.

The Alcantara did not escape some hard knocks, but the pounding was all in her favour until she was apparently struck by a torpedo.

The two ships battered themselves to pieces. The Greif foundered first and after twelve minutes the Alcantara sank. Shortly afterwards British destroyers picked up the survivors. They reported that they had sunk a German submarine. The German survivors were conveyed to Edinburg.

AURORA'S WHEREABOUTS.

PROCEEDING TO PORT CHALMERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 27.

The Aurora has sent a wireless message that she is proceeding to Port Chalmers in a disabled condition.

The Premier, Mr. Massey, has replied assuring her of a warm welcome.

Government is considering the dispatch of a steamer to the assistance of the Aurora

MELBOURNE, Mar. 27.

Dr. Mawson opines that Lieut. Shackleton has abandoned the Ross Sea scheme and has returned to Weddell Sea.

ESCAPE OF VILLA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 27.

The escape of Villa from the Mexican forces is announced by the United States General Pershing.

Villa is taking to the mountains near Mamaquipa and American cavalry are pursuing him.

MOBILE DOCKERS' BATTALION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.

The formation is announced of a mobile Dockers' Battasion composed of dockers at present in the Army which will be used to relieve the congestion at British ports, receiving the usual docker's pay from the employers.

Lieut. C. J. Sheepshanks, Devons.
Second-Lieut. G. R. Clow, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. R. J. Howard, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. E. L. Stephenson, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Stoer, Cornwall L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. D. Macdonald-Graves, Registration Commission.
Lieut. L. H. Robinson, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. T. H. Crabb, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Mather, Northumberland Fusiliers.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. W. Bosworth, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. F. L. Macrae, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. F. G. Plant, West Surreys.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General P. O. Hambro.
Major V. J. Heather, Artillery.
Captain J. A. Andrews, Devonshires.
Captain J. F. Myles, Seaforths.
Captain V. L. Young, Gloucesters.
Rev. H. D. Allf, Chaplain.
Lieut. J. Keith, Seaforths.
Lieut. W. P. Moss, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. N. V. Smith, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. F. Bowers, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. S. E. Davenport, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. L. Gascoyne, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Getty, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. E. E. Hardie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. R. I. Kirton, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. D. C. Lindsay, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. C. Macmillan, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. J. Russell, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. Scott, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. S. G. Simmins, Sussex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. C. Warnington, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. A. L. Wintle, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

CASUALTIES IN EGYPT.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. M. Girod, Cheshires.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. J. Leslie, 12th Lancers.
Lieut. E. R. Pretyman, Shropshire L. I.

HINDU MUNIFICENCE.

NEW DISPENSARY OPENED.

The Hon. Mr. F. J. Pratt, Commissioner, Nosthern Division, performed on Saturday last the opening ceremony of the Girdhardas Dahanu Dispensary at Dahanu in the presence of a large and distinguished company, including a number of guests from Bombay.

Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector of Thana District, opening the proceedings, praised the great munificence of Messrs. Narotamdas Girdhardas and Gordhandas Girdhardas the donors, and said the good work that was being done by the dispensary was evidenced by the large number of people who were benefited by it. He was glad to announce that Messrs. Narotamdas and Gordhandas who had given away a munificent donation for the hospital had intimated their willingness to make further donations for providing residential quarters for the medical attendant.

Mr. Chhotalal Narotam, on behalf of his father giving a history of the dispensary, said the construction of the building was considerably delayed by an outbreak of plague which necessitated the importation of artizans and workmen from Surat at enhanced wages. The building was completed in August last but on account of some unforseen difficulties it could not be formally declared open, though, as the medical stores had been received and the doctor appointed, the dispensary started working in December last. The donors in conclusion, thanked Mr. Pratt, H. H. the Maharaja of Jawhar, Mr. Bharucha, and the guests from Bombay for taking the trouble of coming over to Dahanu in this hot weather, the Government of Bombay and Bai Sonabai for their liberal donations and Nanalal M. Keshani for making the necessary arrangements for the occasion.

The Hon. Mr. Pratt, declaring the dispensary open, said he was highly pleased at being called upon to perform such an interesting function. He wished he were called upon to perform such functions every fortnight by generous-hearted townsmen. Messrs. Narotam and Gordhandas had set an excellent example to the townspeople by their munificence. The building supplied a long-felt want and their father's name could not have been better perpetuated. The average daily attendance at the dispensary was sixty and the donors were every day earning the blessings of all who came there to have their sufferings alleviated. He was glad to learn that the donors had promised to provide quarters for the medical attendant.

A vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Pratt terminated the proceedings.

PRIESTLY METHODS IN SALSETTE AND BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the concluding para of the letter of Rev. H. F. D'Souza published in your issue of the 24th instant, "Still it seems to me highly offensive, as well as gratuitous, because false in fact that you should allow letter after letter to appear in your columns, alleging in effect that a Catholic Priest has openly acted like a fool and a rogue etc." I should like to make a few remarks.

If representations are made to Catholic (Padroado) Priests and grievances placed before them, they seem to take no notice and especially if the matter is one concerning a poor or an illiterate man they (the Padroado Priests) simply ignore them, because they know that the man can do nothing.

Again if the matter is given publicity to in the papers like the case in question and taken up by the Editor of a paper who is always impartial and just, then the Priests say the people are doing wrong and they even go so far as to find fault with Editors for publishing the letters of their correspondents

If the Padroado Priests are hurt by their doings being exposed in papers why then do they not correct themselves of their evils and do justice to the poor, why do they always try to have their own say?

For an example, the St Michael's Parish school, Upper Mahim had a school mistress who was in charge of over 80 children and the matter having been given publicity to in one of the Local Bombay papers that it was a hard task for one schoolmistress to look after so many children, the authorities *then* gave a thought over the matter and have now engaged a new schoolmistress this year.

But just see the injustice in the matter. The old schoolmistress had served the school for the past 6 years and was only receiving a beggarly salary of Rs. 12 per mensem and now they have engaged a new schoolmistress and they are paying her Rs. 50 per mensem.

This is certainly gross injustice, the matter was therefore brought to the notice of the school authorities by the old school mistress but what has happened, her prayer has not been heard and the Rev. Vicar of that church Rev. D. B. Videira, who is a staunch Padroado, has not even replied to the letter of the old school mistress, but he told her verbally that he was *right* and that he could do anything he liked. Just see this Padroado justice, —and yet they have the courage to say that people are wrong and even try to blame the Editors. Surely if matters like these were not represented in the papers from time to time, the poor people would have been tortured by the Padroado Priests.—Yours, etc.,

ALERT.

Bombay, 24th March, 1916.

Dastoor Kavashah Rustomji has been elected a delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Surat, in place of Sardar Davar Kai Khosro E. Modi, resigned.

His Highness the Raja of Sirmur has offered to the St. John Ambulance Association a motor boat, a bungalow at Dehra Dun for hospital use till the termination of the war and two and a half 10-bed hospital units for the hospital at Dehra Dun. The offer has been accepted by the Indian Council. The St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund now amounts to Rs. 8,88,358.5-6.

E RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL TO THE LADIES.

The brother-citizens of Bombay have formed thmselves into a Committee for the purpose of securing relief for the famished people in Bankura, Rajputana, Kathiawad and Cutch and let me earnestly trust that the cry of distress will not go in vain, if I appeal to the ladies' world of Bombay to follow the above example. I have already obtained the consent of some distinguished sisters to join the Ladies' Committee. Considering the great need, the extent of the work to be done by the Ladies' Committee must be increased and so the aid of many more sincere ladies is required. It is a far off cry from distant parts such as Bengal, and Rajputana, as also from nearer parts such as Gujarat, Kathiawad and Cutch, but the cry of distress has been heard and our hearts have been deeply touched by the various appeals that appear in papers so often. I ask my sisters to imagine to themselves the condition of the provinces torn with hunger and to realise the terrible sufferings our sisters and brothers are undergoing. The pictures of the starving people show how they have been reduced to skeletons. This philanthropic work must be carried out by the joint efforts of men and women; the latter, being known to be more sensitive by nature, their feelings go forth to those who are suffering from hunger. The condition in Bankura alone, not to say anything of other parts, at present require at least five lakhs of rupees per month to keep the people above starvation. I am, therefore, sure that the enlightened ladies will not only make a strong and persistent endeavour to give but to get as many acquaintances as possible also, to succour the people who stand in great need. I appeal to my sisters once more with all earnestness at my command to join in this rescue work so that we might save as many as we can of the men, women and children, from the effects of starvation, privation and all that follows in their train. I need not say anything about the ethical value of this work. In conclusion, I have to say that the Ladies' Committee hopes to enlist the active sympathies of many more ladies.

KSHANIA ROW,
Pro. Hon. Secretary,
Ladies' Committee of the
Famine Relief Fund.

Bombay, March 26.

BANKURA FAMINE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The famine in Bankura has entered upon its acute stage. A large number of able bodied men and women who had gone in search of work into Eastern Districts returned at the end of the harvest season in December. Their little earnings were consumed in a few weeks and a considerable increase in the number of applicants for help was noticed from the last week of January. In the last two months, the number of recipients has nearly doubled. Almost all the charitable associations have been obliged to increase the number of relief centres.

It is apprehended that the condition of the people will go from bad to worse during the next four months, at the end of which period another crop is expected. The tanks and wells from which the villagers obtain their supply of drinking water have also dried up. The water scarcity has added much to their suffering. And worst of all, cholera has broken out in some parts. The homeopathic physician whom the Brahmo Samaj has sent for the treatment of cholera patients writes that the epidemic is very severe as the staying capacity of the famished people is very small.

During the past six months, help was given to the aged, the infirm, the children and to those that were otherwise unable to work. But new work being scarce every one is applying for charitable relief. It is estimated that at least a lakh and a half of rupees will be required by the charitable associations to carry out the relief to the end. The zamindars of Bengal have realised no rent from the tenants during the last year and many had to borrow to meet the Government revenue. So no liberal help is expected from them. The people of Bombay have of their own motion kindly started a fund for the relief of the famine-striken. I earnestly appeal to the organisers of the fund and to the well-to-do citizens of Bombay to put the charitable associations into funds to carry through the noble work that they are doing for the last six months.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. ACHARYA,
Sec., Brahmo Samaj.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S BIRTH-DAY.

(Associated Press.)

NAVSARI, Mar. 25.

On the occasion of his birthday to-day his Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda has been pleased to confer upon Mr. Merwanji Nanabhai Mehta, of Navsari, a gold medal of "Datar Mandal" (The Order of the Generous). Mr. Mehta is a big merchant trading with China and Japan. He has given a sum amounting to more than a lakh of rupees in various charities in Navsari. His recent great work is the Parsee lying-in-hospital here, which bears the name of his late brother Mr. Dorabji.

Another award was made of a silver medal to Dr. Dhanjibhai Mehta, for his long and meritorious services in aid of first aid and ambulance cause in Baroda. Dr. Mehta is also an inhabitant of Navsari and at present the Superintendent of the Baroda Central Jail. Home hygene, nursing and ambulance work are Dr. Mehta's special studies and he was many a time deputed by the Baroda Government to go on lecturing tours in the State.

By now only five persons of Navsari have been fortunate enough to get the "Datar Mandal" gold medal: They are Mr. Ratan J. Tata the late Mr. Byramji Nasarwanji Seervai, Bai Ratanbai Edalji Bamji, sister of the late Mr. J. N. Tata Mr. Peshotan R. F. Dabof and Mr. Merwanji Nanabhai Mehta.

THE LATE SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will agree with me when I say that in a country like India so badly situated socially, economically and politically the paramount need of the hour is for honest leaders to take upon themselves the enormous task of regeneration. Such leaders were found in the persons of the late Messrs. Gokhale and P. M. Mehta, both of whom were entitled to everlasting gratitude for the zeal and sacrifice with which they represented our cause. Their identification with the people and the latter's repose in them were so complete that their sudden deaths seemed for a while as though it was all nature's trick.

It is to their lasting credit that they grappled with many of our problems, solved a few of them and left the rest for us to face. But our feelings for the work done by them have completely set aside our feelings of the future work to be done by us—so much is our devotion to them. And it is quite natural that we should be more concerned about raising fitting memorials for those who have unremittingly exerted themselves in our behalf than about meeting the problems that confront us to-day.

The Indian papers so far to hand indicate that the memorial of Mr. Gokhale is to take the form of establishing branches of the Servants of India Society at various places; while that of Sir P. M. Mehta is to stand in the form of a statute before the Bombay Municipal Office.

Permit me to say that individually I regard this particular form of Sir P. M. Mehta memorial to be very trivial and unbecoming to say the least.

I have been at pains to understand why his memorial cannot be in a form which will not only be a true memorial of him, but will be of permanent use to posterity.

As combining these two purposes I would suggest that in my humble opinion the memorial of Sir P. M. Mehta should be in the form of a Public Library in Bombay to be called "Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Library."

It is unfortunate that we have not as yet realized the value of the library as an institution in the growth and advancement of a Society. But this is not the place to dilate upon its virtues. That an enlightened public as that of Bombay should have suffered so long to be without an up-to-date Public Library is nothing short of disgrace and the earlier we make amends for it the better.

There are some private libraries in Bombay operating independently by themselves. If these ill-managed concerns be mobilized into one building, built out of the Sir P. M. Mehta's memorial fund and called after him the City of Bombay shall have achieved both these purposes. As to the funds for the purchase of books and management of the Library on modern lines I trust there will be many generous souls to endow it.

As a student in one of the biggest Universities of the U. S. A. I am thoroughly convinced of the place a Library has in the intellectual and social development of a poeple and being painfully conscious of its lack in the City of Bombay I take this opportunity of urging on the Bombay public of what I think can be the fittest and most lasting memorial of the greatest hero of modern Indian history.

Being 10,000 miles away from India it takes time to get home news, consequently, I am a little late in submitting my proposal, but better late than never.—Yours etc.

BHIMRAO R. AMBEAKAR.

Livingston Hall, Columbia University,
New York City U. S. A.

IS LEPROSY INFECTIOUS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read in your paper an article on leprosy, I beg to draw your attention to the following statement from the "Open Door", New York, November, 1915:—

"The "New York Herald", June 21, 1915, calls attention to a recent report from the Louisiana State leper camp, which states that although sisters of charity have been working for twenty years among the inmates as nurses, not one of them has taken the disease. Simple precautions have proved quite sufficient to protect them. The scare that is caused by the report that a leper is at large is quite unjustified. The same is even more true regarding tuberculosis. Intelligent care prevents danger, while unreasoning dread predisposes to infection. We are as we think in disease, as in everything else."

Many kind-hearted doctors in Europe and America warn people against disease-fright spreading reports and alarms, because such reports and alarms predispose people to become actually ill. I pray that kind-hearted doctors in India also may earn a multitude of blessings by warning people against disease-fright—Yours, etc.,

B.

March 14, 1916.

PROPOSED PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR BOMBAY.

Statistics supplied by the Director of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli show that the number of European and Indian patients belonging to the Bombay Presidency treated at the Institute in 1912, 1913 and 1914 respectively, were as follows:—Europeans, 24, 31, and 34; Indians 161, 220 and 232. The numbers from Bombay treated at the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor were 88 in 1912-13, 171 in 1913-14 and 215 in 1914-15.

A Bombay Government Order states that they regret that financial considerations make it impossible for them to proceed further at present with the scheme for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute at Bombay. The Surgeon-General is requested to re-open the question when the financial situation improves.

UNVEILING OF MR. GOKHALE'S PORTRAIT.

CEREMONY AT POONA HINDU GYMKHANA.

At the annual general meeting of the Poona Hindu Gymkhana, presided over by the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas unveiled the portrait of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, presented to the institution by Mr. Pimpalkhare, the well-known artist of Poona.

The report of the Managing Committee of the Gymkhana for 1915-16, recorded the steady progress of the institution in various directions. The membership increased, during the year by 40 to 511. The Gymkhana organized an open Football tournament, which was a great success. The report likewise mentioned the success with which the annual sports were carried out and the social gathering of members was organized. It is proposed to extend the buildings of the Gymkhana so as to provide for an Indian gymnasium and a reading room and library. Certain members have paid and promised special donations for the purpose and the report appealed for further contributions.

The report being adopted, the Chairman requested Mr. Narottam to unveil Mr. Gokhale's portrait. In doing so, Mr. Narottam paid a warm tribute to the memory of his departed friend and gave an account of how his acquaintance with Mr. Gokhale began and how it ripened into fast friendship. He referred to the various traits in Mr. Gokhale's character, his profound study of public questions, his earnestness, his perseverance, his sincerity and his patriotism. And he exhorted the young generation to strive to emulate the example of their great countryman whose career showed how, by force of character and sincere work, a man can rise to any heights.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye then offered a few remarks. He congratulated the Gymkhana on the progress it was making.

Prof. Kale proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Narottam Morarji and to the Chairman and in doing so, observed that the late Mr. Gokhale always appreciated the work done by the members of the Gymkhana inspired as it was by self-help, co-operation, discipline and the keen desire to promote the physical and moral progress of the rising generation. He described the steady development of the love of outdoor sports among young men which was witnessed during the past few years and referred to the part which the Hindu Gymkhana had played in bringing about that development.

The meeting dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

At the close Mr. Narottam offered Rs. 500 for a challenge shield or for any other similar suitable purpose.

BOMBAY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

The distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the drill and skipping tournament of the Bombay Girls' High Schools' Athletic Association, took place yesterday at the Empire Theatre. Lady Willingdon presided and there was a large company present. Lady Willingdon was on arrival, received by Miss Shoesmith, Secretary to the Tournament, and conducted to the box from where her Excellency watched with keen interest the display given by the girls from about fifteen different schools in the city. The display of physical drill and plain and double and fancy rope skipping was loudly applauded but the item which came in for the most enthusiastic applause was fancy skipping by Miss Janet Powell. The whole display which was given in aid of the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund was a great success for which much credit is due to Miss Shoesmith, Secretary to the Tournament, and Mrs. Eldredge who acted as referee. At the conclusion of the display her Excellency gave away the trophies and prizes to the successful competitors in the Tournament. The following were the prize-winners:

Miniature Cup for five years (Parsi skipping)—Won by the Empress High School.

Badminton Cup (presented by Mr. N. N. Wadia)—Won outright by the John Connon High School.

Tennis Cup (presented by Miss Ashworth)—Won by the Bombay E. S. High School.

Plain Skipping (Association Cup)—Won by the B. E. S. H. School.

Double Rope Skipping (Cup presented by Mrs. Collie)—Won by the Scottish High School.

Parsi Skipping (Cup presented by Lady Jehangir)—Won by the Zoroastrian Girls' Association Chandanwadi School.

Fancy Skipping (Cup presented by Lady Muir-Mackenzie)—Won by the Cathedral Girls' School.

Shield for Senior Drill (presented by Lady Tata)—Won by the United Free Church School.

Junior Drill (Cup presented by Mrs. Kenneth Mackenzie)—Won by the Scottish High School.

Club Swinging (Cup presented by Mrs. Watson)—Won by the United F. C. School.

Relay Race (Cup presented by Mrs. Eldredge)—Won by the Bandra Convent School.

The following were the individual prizes:

Junior Plain Skipping—Miss Margaret Coulter (Scottish).

Senior Plain Skipping—Miss Stella Pollock (B. E. S.).

Junior Double Rope Skipping—Miss Maude Bretton (B. E. S.).

Senior Double Rope Skipping—Miss Mona Simms (Scottish), and Miss Edith Wharton (Indo-British).

Junior Parsi Skipping—Miss Aimai Arjani (Chandanwadi).

Senior Parsi Skipping—Miss Naja Machliwala (Chandanwadi).

Junior Fancy Skipping—Miss Gladys Ross (Cathedral).

Senior Fancy Skipping—Miss Janet Powell (John Connon)

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO (2) BEAT PARSI PIONEERS. (1)

The twenty-first season of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commenced on the Oval yesterday, the opening game being between the Instituto Luso Indiano and the Parsi Pioneers. The result was a victory for the former team by two goals to one. Neither team could be at its full strength having had to play on short notice, and the Parsi Pioneers were in particular without many of their regular team. The game, on the whole, was a very tame affair, though the winning team gave promise of a better display with a little more understanding among their forwards. The Instituto Luso Indiano team might have won by a bigger margin. The Parsi Pioneers' team inspite of occasional brilliance were a very uneven lot and had therefore to admit defeat to the Instituto Luso Indiano team who were more quick on the ball.

The game commenced at 5-40 p.m. the Instituto team defending the Bandstand end goal. After a bit of even play, the Indianos forced two corners neither of which was turned to any advantage. The pressure, however, was kept up and from a melée in front of the Parsi Pioneers' goal Misquita scored the first goal for the Luso Indianos within five minutes from the start. The Parsi Pioneers retaliated and after a spell of attack scored through M. Elavia, thus equalising. Nothing further was registered till the call of half-time.

After ends had been changed, the Luso Indianos played up better and were constantly in evidence in attack. Eventually they secured their winning point through Rafiano, who scored off a rebound after a corner shot had been returned, within fifteen minutes from the restart. No further score was registered and the game thus ended in a win for the Instituto Luso Indiano team as stated. The teams were:—

Instituto Luso Indiano:—W. D'Souza, Albano, Rafiano, S. Pereira, M. D'Souza R. D'Cunha, D'Lima, Gonsalves, Misquta, Carvallho and D'Souza.

Parsi Pioneers:—M. Lakrawalla, D. Mehta, Irani, D. Mistry, Sarkari, N. Mistry, D. Makoojima, M. Elavia, K. Dubash, R. Gazdar and C. Guzdar.

Referees:—Messrs. Lees and Ward.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF GATWICK STAKES.

Mr. J. B. Beattie wires from Chandanagore:—

Cerval	1
Minstrel Park	2
Harehill	3

Betting—15.8 Cerval: 100.8, Ministrel Park: 8.1 Harehill.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SPLENDID DETECTIVE FILM.

Miss Ella Hall, the American film actress who made her name in "The Master Key" quite recently, is undoubtedly one of the cleverest girls on the "movies." She is to be seen this week at the Royal Opera House in "The Little Blonde in Black," a detective drama which has never been surpassed. The plot of the story is tremendously strong, and the acting is superb. Certainly no more gripping film has ever been screened in Bombay.

The remainder of this week's programme is also on a high level. The House of Pathe contributes a fine three-act drama called "A Bolt From the Sky" which has some very vigorous movement in it; while the comic—"Billy's Love-Making"—is as novel as it is funny. The Pathé Gazette is shown first in the bill.

THE MEDICAL DEGREES BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Imperial Legislative Council has recognised the vested interest of persons holding diplomas at the time of the passing of the Medical Degrees Bill I would suggest that the local Governments lose no time in placing all these people on the Register, otherwise it is unnecessary to point out how easily the number of diploma holders will increase. Diplomas may be antedated, etc., and who would be any the wiser? If the local Government were to notify in the "Government Gazettes" that all persons holding diplomas dated previous to 16th March, 1916, are to register the same within six months, after which no more applications would be considered, the trouble would be put an end to once and for all. The present Bill makes it an offence for any person to take on himself any name or title implying that he is qualified to practice the western system of medicine. Of course we all known that the title of "Dr." does not really mean "medical practitioner" yet I think the generally accepted meaning of the word is a person who holds a diploma entitling him to practice medicine. Will it be possible to stop the various dental quacks, with no diploma at all, who hold themselves out as "D. and S." Of course there is a dental diploma of D. D. S. (Doctor of Dental Surgery) which entitles the holder to call himself a "Dr." in America but as this is not recognised in England—where a dentist is a plain "Mr.", even these gentlemen should not be allowed to use their titles in this country, and thus deceive the public into believing that they are superior to their English confreres—who take five years to qualify as L. D. S. against the three years required for the D. D. S. Yours, etc.

LEX.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Two very interesting and exciting games were played yesterday in connection with the Mixed Doubles Handicap, one in particular taking a long time to decide.

Some really good play was seen in the match between Mr. and Mrs. Jukes and Arnold and Mrs. Reynolds. Both ladies play an exceptionally strong game, return hard and lose no opportunity of a well-placed shot. Jukes was punishing at the net, but Arnold kept more to the centre of the court, and kept the ball very low with cut on. The latter won the first set, but then Mr. and Mrs. Jukes settled down and drew to "set-all." In the third there was nothing to choose, and it was only after "six-all" had been called that the latter ran out.

Those giving a start, also won in the other match, but it was very close all the way. Sherwood and Mrs. Pooley made a hard fight of it, but on the other side Mrs. Anstey in particular was most reliable. She covered the back line excellently, and her long swinging drives were not only strong but well judged, though there were only two sets necessary, the winners only won four more games than their opponents.

Results:—

Mr. and Mrs. Jukes beat Arnold and Mrs. Reynolds, 3-6, 6-4, 8-6.

Mr. and Mrs. Anstey beat Sherwood and Mrs. Pooley, 7-5, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Mixed Doubles.

Mr and Mrs. Anstey v. Mr. and Mrs. Cocke.
Mr. and Mrs. Jukes v. Jackson and Mrs. Stileman.

Singles Handicap.

W. H. Rose v. M. N. Hogg.
H. L. Simms v. E. J. Bunbury.
H. F. Weir v. H. W. Kilby.

GENTLEMEN'S HANDICAP SINGLES "A" AND "B" CLASS.

The following are the changes in dates by which the matches of respective rounds will be finished:—

1st Round to be finished by 8th April instead of 1st April.

2nd Round to be finished by 15th April instead of 8th April

3rd Round to be finished by 21st April instead of 14th April.

Semi-Finals to be finished by 25th April instead of 18th April.

Final to be finished by 27th April instead of 20th April.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

The finals in the Handicap Singles was played last evening at the "Friends Social Club" between H. Misquita (plus 15) and T. D'Monte (plus 12). The former was declared winner of the Charles De Joss Cup.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Mar. 27.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	—
Estimated Sales	—
Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
March.	7.52	+1
Mar.-Apl.	7.51	
Apl.-May.	7.51	
May-June.	7.50	
June-July.	7.48	
July-Aug.	7.46	
Aug.-Sept.	7.39	
Sept.-Oct.	7.27	
Oct.-Nov.	7.23	
Nov.-Dec.	7.20	
Dec.-Jan.	7.17	
Jan.-Feb.	7.15	
Feb.-Mar.	7.15	
Mar.-Apl.	7.15	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the last general election by the Justices of the Peace there were 17 candidates for 16 seats. One of the candidates was the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. The results of the Poll found him at the bottom of the list. This was not very creditable to the Justices, unless it be one more nail in the coffin of the Justices. So must it be. Mr. Manmohandas has served the city for full fifteen years with commendable disinterestedness. He studies Municipal questions carefully, and devotes considerable time to civic affairs. He was Chairman of the Standing Committee, and also President of the Corporation. I have no hesitation in saying that among the candidates there was not one person with superior claims to the suffrages of the Justices, and there were a dozen with much inferior claims. Under the circumstances Government would have acted wisely and well had they nominated him instead of one of those who never will be missed from the Corporation. Another opportunity will occur when Mr. Edwardes resigns his seat on the Corporation. I trust Government will them nominate Mr. Manmohandas. This is one way of enlisting the intelligent co-operation of the citizens of Bombay. Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Mathapacady, 25 March, 1916.

At a meeting of representatives of the various hotels held at Rangoon on Friday it was decided not to increase the rates of liquor served at the hotels for the present.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Mar. 25th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	15,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	8,000
„ „ to Continent ..	4,000
Futures at New York May. ..	11.90—1
Futures at New York July ..	12.01—2
Spot Cotton at New York unchanged	12.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchanged	11.88
Futures at New Orleans May unchanged	11.73
Futures at New Orleans July unchanged	11.91
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9⅝
Demand Bill. ..	4.76.30
Silver Commercial Bars ..	60⅛

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Mar. 23rd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	56,000,000	Inc.	900,000
Public Deposits.	56,200,000	„	3,800,000
Other do.	90,100,000	Dec.	5,200,000
Govt. Securities.	32,800,000	No change.	
Other do ..	90,300,000	Dec.	2,100,000
Notes and Gold.	41,500,000	Inc.	800,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 28% of the Liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 24th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Mar.-April, Dull 72—6d.

London, Mar. 25th.

Calcutta Linseed Mar.-April Paid and Sellers Very Slow. 70/6—1s. 6d.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 24th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta. Mar.-April.	18/9	Unchanged.
Aug.-Oct.	17/6	
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Mar.-April.	18/10½	
Aug.-Oct.	17/7½	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April.	20/9+3d.	
Aug.-Oct.	19/0 Unchgd.	
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Mar.-April.	20/10½+3d.	
Aug.-Oct.	19/1½ Unchgd.	

London, Mar. 25th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta March-April	18/9	Unchgd.
August-October	17/6	
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March-April	18/10½	
August-October	17/7½	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March-April	20/9	
August-October	19	
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March-April	20/10½	
August-October	19/1½	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 27.

The market to-day was quoted steady with M. G. Good Broach quoted at Rs. 276.

Prices gave way some Rs. 3 or heavy selling in the bazaar and Good Broach is now quoted at Rs. 272½.

Apart from bazaar business nothing is so far reported.

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

G. Broach	272½	April.
F. G. Bengal	222	January (1917).
F. K. Akola	254½	May.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	283½	—	276	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	224	—	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	229	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	222	—	—	„
M. G. Khandesh	246	232	—	„
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	270	—	—	„
M. G. Nagpore ..	270	—	—	„
M G Akola Khgm.	257½	—	—	„
Do.	—	—	..	May 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	—	..	..
M G. Broach	279/0	—	—	Mar. 1916
H. G. Westerns	—	—	286	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns	—	—	293/4	„
H G. Compta	—	—	309	„
H. G. Bijapore	—	—	..	„
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar	—	—	311	„

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

GOLADS, March 27th, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	—	—	222		1/25 Jan. 17
	224	222	210		Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	—	226	..		May
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	—	215	205		Ready
	—	243	229		Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	242	..		May
Jalna (M.G.)	—	..	240		Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	—	..	270		Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	—	250	242		Ready
Akola-Khgm Karanja (M.G.)	—	252	244		Ready
	—	254/5	..		May
Oomrawate descriptions (M.G.)	—	253	245		Ready
	—	252/3	..		May
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	—	255	247		Ready
	—	257	..		May
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	253	250		Ready
	—	262	..		May
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	—	265	257		Ready
	—	263	..		May
Wardha Bighat (M.G.)	—	265	257		Ready
	—	257	..		May
Broach (M G)	—	276	273		Ready
	—	278	275	272½	1/25 April
	—	282	..		May
Surat (M. G.)	—	352	..		Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	—	245	233		Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	—	..	..	293	April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	310/1	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	298	April/May
„ (H.G.)	—	—	—	285	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	308	April/May
Miraj M. G.	—	—	—	315	April/May

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m., on 25th March 1916:

Cotton	14,423	Bales.
Wheat	20,976	cwts.
Linseed	12,076	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,997	„
Ginjellyseed	7,727	„
Poppyseed	510	„
Groundnuts	5,007	„
Castorseed	12,411	„
Rice	9,419	„
Myrabollams	3,941	„
Cottonseed	10,956	„
Mowraseed	1,266	„
Gram	2,758	„
Joowar	10,652	„
Maize	24	„
Barley	2,485	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar 24th—4 p. m

Ready	Bazaar Terms. R.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery R.	a	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42	0	0	6	1	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	41	8	0	6	0	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	41	0	0	6	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	....			....		
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6	4	0	6	10	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7	14	0	8	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7	4	0	7	10	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7	0	0	7	6	0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	45	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	44	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	43	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Black	37	0	0	....		
Poppyseed, White ..	7	2	0	7	10	0
Groundnuts	41	8	0	....		
Mowraseed	4	4	0	4	10	0
Forward:	R.	a.	p			
Wheat April-May ..	6	1	3			
Linseed May ..	7	10	3			

Castorseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready .... Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.

Forward .... Rs. 6-15, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.—Tone quiet.

Rs. 24, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready .... 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.

D..D. Mail .... 1s. 4-3.32d. to 1s. 4 1/8.

T. T. Forward .... 1s. 4 1-16d. April.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 13-32d. to 1s. 4 7-16d.

Do. do. Forward................ 1s. 4 3-8d. June.

Do. 6 m.s. Ready................ 1s. 4 5/8d.

Francs 3 m-s. do .... 196½.

60 d-s. Hong-Kong .... 146¾.

Do. Shanghai .... 203¼.

Do. Yokohama 152¾

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 27.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood in a very excited state to-day and a substantial rise was recorded in some shares.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares registered a further advance of Rs. 20.

In Mill shares for April delivery Davids closed at Rs. 500.

Standards improved to Rs. 1,175, Madhavji to Rs. 1,460, Fazulbhai to Rs. 480, Centrals to Rs. 2,285 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,695.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 257½ and Indian Bleachings at Rs. 160.

Indore-Malwas improved to Rs. 285 and Crescent to Rs. 121¼.

Ahmedabad Advance were placed at Rs. 872½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 870.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 244 and Preference at Rs. 164.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 137. Deferred opened at Rs. 465 but closed at Rs. 480 after touching Rs. 485.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 577½.

Alcock and Ashdowns shares were placed at Rs. 595.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 64.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 81.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 94.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited report that substantial progress has been made during the year ending 31st December 1915, the result of the business being that the Funds have been increased by the sum of Rs. 29,32,617-10-2 and now amount to Rs. 5,02,21,458-0-5 accumulated resources which afford to all policyholders unquestionable security. The average rate of Interest realized during the year was over 4½ per cent. after deduction of Income Tax.

During the year 4,011 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 81,37,900. Of this number 3,034 have resulted in Policies, and the remainder have either been declined or withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The total Assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 57,46,400 the Annual Premiums thereon being Rs. 3,13,929-2-0.

The Directors recommend a Dividend of 30 per cent. per annum to Shareholders for the year 1915, and recommend that a Bonus equal to one month's salary be paid to the Officers and Staff who are now and were in the Company's service at 31st December last and who had then served for not less than one year.

The Directors are glad to report that the Company has again this year been able to secure a satisfactory amount of new business notwithstanding the depression caused by the War which has more or less affected all classes of the community. The same care is being exercised in the selection of lives as always in the past, and the success of the Directors and the Executive in keeping undesirable risks off the books is shown by the continued low rate of mortality experienced. In spite of an addition of over one lakh of Rupees on account of deaths among policyholders on Active Service the claims by death are considerably less than those of the preceding two years which is eminently satisfactory.

The Investment Reserve Fund has been increased by the sum of Rs. 18,73,375 and now stands at Rs. 43,71,903 which the Directors consider amply sufficient to meet the depreciation in values of the Stock Exchange Securities resulting from the War. A very much smaller reserve would have been required by the less stringent method approved for Home Companies by the British Board of Trade in the previous year, but the Directors feel that they are better conserving the interests of both Shareholders and Policyholders by increasing the reserves as they have done and thus making the Company's financial position unassailable.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 26.		
Capri	Caffero	Genoa
Muristan	Pritchard	Port Said
Singu	Reid	Rangoon
March 27.		
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Canton	Cranberg	Gothenburg
Mongolia	Llewellin	Sydney

DEPARTURES.

March 27.		
Nomur	Collyer	Yokohama
Mongolia	Llewellin	London

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading on Monday:—

Steamer	Sardar	for	Persian Gulf
„	Singu	for	Rangoon

March 27.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Kobe for Bombay via Hongkong, Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo on the 25th instant.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 25th instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 26th instant.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia (Homeward bound) arrived at Marseilles on the 26th instant.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia (Homeward bound) arrived at Suez on the 26th instant.

S. S. Capri:—The Italian mail steamer Capri, 2,953 tons, Captain V. Cafiero, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Genoa, which port she left on the 22nd February, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu. 1,918 tons, Captain C. F. Reid, arrived here on Sunday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil on board.

S. S. Muristan:—The steamer Muristan, 1,776 tons, Captain G. Pritchard, arrived here on Sunday from Port Said, in ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 959 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Mongolia:—The steamer Mongolia, 4,939 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lelwellin, arrived here early yesterday morning from Sydney and other ports, with a large number of through passengers to England and a few local passengers on board. She left at about 2 p.m. the same day, for London, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Canton:—The steamer Canton, 2,164 tons, Captain A. G. Cranberg, arrived here on Monday from Gothenberg, with a general cargo on board.

Monday, 27th March, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Eider Branch	Richardson	T. Morrison & Co
R. Rangoon Maru	Hori	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & R Celtic King	Humprey	W. & A. G.
H. Lawoe	Webb	H. S. & Co
M. Bahrein	Bonnett	T. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Muristan	Pritchard	Ralli Bros
2 Clan Maclahlan		J. Finlay
7 Chupra		M. M. & Co
9 Orna		M. M. & Co
12 Karoonga	Pattison	W. & A. G.

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O Co
4 Colaba	Nielson	M. M. & Co
6 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G.
8 Bilswood	Presant	W. & A. G.

HARBOUR WALL.

Malay Maru	Marumbto	O. S. Kaisha

M. D. D.

Donisbrook	Carlston	W. & A. G

OFFSIDE.

M. Falernian	Singleton	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Canton	Cranberg	W. & A. G.
Capri	Caffero	Italian Mail S. N. Co
Glentruin	Mackness	
Singu	Reid	Shaw Wallace & Co
Ujina	Weatherby	M. M. & C

EXPORTS.

March 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 19 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 36 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 490 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 160 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 975 cwts. myrabolams, Narsee Moolji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 1,400 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 105 cwts. gum Arabic, J. Nurbheram and Co.

Muristan (s) 62,424 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,500 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

Billswood (s) 8,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 22,000 cwts. ginjelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Colaba (s) 288 cwts. turmuric, C. Kanji and Co.

Arabia (s) 95 cases bristles, Chartered Bank of India; 51 cases bristles, J. Livingstone and Co.; 180 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 374 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 125 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Mahomed and Sons; 125 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Moledina; 125 cwts. gum olibanum, G. H. Esmail; 11 cwts. deer horns, G. B. Hirjee; 15 casks Indian chutney, D. D. Framjee and Co.; 30 hogsheads Indian chutney, N. K. Jassawala; 7 cases cotton curtains and table covers, L. B. Bhootwalla; 22 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 65 cwts. wolfram ore, Cox's Shipping Agency; 89 cwts. kismiss, J. Rahimtulla; 80 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Jethabboy.

FOR HULL.

Elderbranch (s) 6,600 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 10,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Dorrisbrook (s) 4,426 cwts. myrabolams, O. Govindji and Co.; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Latham Abercrombie and Co.; 3,002 cwts. myrabolams, D. Velji; 2,463 cwts. myrabolams, Kalyandas Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Falernian (s) 653 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 293 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Falernian (s) 78 bales sheep pelts, E. N. Stein; 22,400 lbs. casein powder, Champion Dairy Co.; 839 cwts. dry chillies, R. Jiwandas and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Capri (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, A. Durst; 4,000 cwts. rape seed, A. Durst.

FOR NAPLES.

Capri (s) 1,100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 1,817 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,600 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,002 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Homereas (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 28,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Homereas (s) 32,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 132 maunds Colombo roots, N. M. H. Poonawalla; 92 cwts. gum Arabic, N. M. H. Poonawalla.

Amagasan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 400 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 700 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 400 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 3,525 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 495 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 2 cases cotton strings, N. E. Master; 94 cwts. old buffer picker, H. G. Soomar.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 58 bales sheep skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 201 cwts. gum Arabic, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Amagasan Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 1,800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 27.

S. S Meteor from Balik Papan, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—974,352 Indian gallons kerosine oil, 422,675 I. gallons Diesel fuel.

S. S. Clan Maclachlean from Glasgow, Agents James Finlay and Co.—27 casks tiles, 9 cases cycles, 165 bags broken tiles, 1,800 numbers bricks, 50 bags cement, 2,636 casks China clay, 300 bags fire clay, 580 bags farina, 1,500 bags carraway seeds, 545 cases beer, 255 cases lager, 48 cases wine, 278 cases spirits, 1 cask 2 hogsheads 1,694 cases whisky, 10 casks logwood extract, 3 casks fustic extract, 35 casks iron liquor, 1 case motor car, 4 cases graphite, 9 crates 1 cask 500 numbers earthenware, 4 cases 21 hogsheads glass globes, 4 casks nitrate of iron, 45 drums liquor ammonia, 500 bags 440 kegs bicarbonate of soda, 2 cases aniline colour, 12 kegs sulphur green, 4 casks blue paste, 5 cases green dye, 200 bags mineral white, 35 casks bleaching paste, 27 cases glycerine substitute, 10 cases Benger's food, 68 casks resin, 580 bags starch, 7 cases tyres, 3 casks oxalic acid, 1 cask tartaric acid, 30 drums carbolic acid, 4 casks 55 kegs bisulphite of soda, 15 casks aniline salts, 20 bags alum, 22 cases antimony salt, 10 casks nitrate baryta, 10 kegs tartaric emetic, 40 kegs nitrate of soda, 20 cases Ferrie sulphite, 10 casks 20 drums zinc chloride, 1,310 bags soda ash, 51 casks silicate of soda, 6 drums 2 cases caustic soda, 82 drums sodium sulphite, 50 cases 25 drums carbonic acid, 282 drums bleaching powder, 1 cask Stassium permanganate, 581 barrels green copperas, 21 casks iron sulphate, 1 case carbide, 196 drums magnesium chloride, 33 cases aether, 25 kegs glycerine, 20 bags nuts, 34 cases 1,663 boxes soap, 16 cases umbrella furniture, 25 kegs disinfectant powder, 5 casks phenyline diamins, 11 casks Glauber salts, 10 kegs hydro sulphite of soda, 10 sacks dextrine 3 casks tannic acid crystal, 2 casks bicarbonate of potash, 35 kegs 21 casks bicarbonate of soda, 153 barrels pitch, 90 cases safety fuse, 17 cases 4 trusses buffalo pickers, 26 cases 260 bales paper, 153 barrels 119 casks coal tar, 200 kegs 65 casks red lead, 7 cases 2 trusses belting, 2 bales 3 trusses leather, 1 case copper plates, 5 cases pickles, 92 cases sauce, 76 cases cheese, 2,890 kegs 7 drums 73 casks 15 cases paint, 688 cases nails, 92 barrels tallow, 285 drums oil, 5 cases roller skins, 1 case roller leather, 3 cases pastry flour, 24 cases 26 trusses leather bands, 2 trusses 7 cases leather buffers, 7,097 boxes tin plates, 83 cases mineral oil, 98 cases cigarettes, 42 casks sulphur black, 5 casks bleacher's blue, 1 truss carpet, 12 cases cotton nets, 19 cases linen goods, 9 cases cotton and linen goods, 17 cases artificial silk and cotton goods, 45 bales canvas, 68 cases cotton sewing thread, 15 bales cotton rope, 9 bales woollen goods, 38 cases 1 bale woollen and cotton goods, 15 cases umbrellas, 10 cases 2 bales flannel, 921 bales 199 cases cotton yarn, 884 bales 4,696 cases cotton goods.

S. S. Rangoon Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—326 cases camphor, 25 cases vegetable wax, 233 cases 15 bales cotton goods, 179 bales 12 cases cotton yarn, 115 bundles 3,041 packages planks, 621 bags starch, 200 casks copper sulphate, 9 cases bar silver, 15 cases nickleware, 30 bags dextrine, 48 cases glass beads, 514 bags sugar, 228 bales cotton drills, 8 cases bamboo stick, 58 cases glass bangles, 14 cases umbrella furniture, 8 bundles timber, 1,602 casks cement, 50 casks soda sulphate, 200 casks iron sulphate, 181 bales cotton shirting, 181 cases silk yarn, 2,868 bags rice, 586 cases 198 chests tea, 75 bales hemp, 70 bundles mat filse, 1 pot K. P. oil, 13 cases oil, 9 cases saffron, 450 cases biscuits, 741 cases brandy, 4 cases varnish, 4 cases vermouth, 94 cases chocolate, 30 bags brass pieces, 85 bags betelnuts, 160 cases pines, 20 cases pine apples, 81 bags coffee, 946 bundles rattans, 17 packages 8 bundles 8 cases gum benjamin, 100 bags nutmegs, 150 drums paint, 2 cases iodide potash, 653 cases beer, 35 rolls matting, 44 bags arecanuts, 26 bales gunnies, 200 cases confectionery, 1,273 cases milk, 1 box cardamoms, 26 cases umbrellas, 1 case cognac, 10 cases phosphetine 5 cases motor, 94 cases chocolate, 724 cases porcelainware, 50 cases 450 drums red lead, 7 cases silk goods, 12 packages crucibles, 200 casks alum, 14 cases knitting goods, 32 packages copper bar, 31 packages brass bar, 25 cases 30 bales cotton sheeting, 4 cases walking sticks, 9 cases mirrors, 5 cases spectacles, 39 cases enamelware, 74 casks 50 barrels 25 cases coal tar, 348 cases glass bottles, 75 cases soap, 11 cases cotton sewing thread, 50 cases camphor oil, 41 cases glass tumbler, 68 cases glass chimney, 11 cases sulphate alumine, 170 cases 250 casks green copper, 25 bags stick lac, 1,934 bags sago flour, 32 cases drugs, 29 cases perfumery, 25 cases wine, 1 case jam, 5 cases tissues, 8 cases mixed tissues, 12 cases silk and cotton goods, 9 cases saffron, 1 case leather, 36 bags pepper, 2 bags 3 packages old brass, 4 cases silver leaves, 1 case vegetable oil, 8 cases peppermint crystal, 3 cases rubber.

S. S. Arabia from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—59 boxes specie, 1 box pearls, 73 cases cigarettes, 25 cases figs, 1 box gold coins, 1 box gold bar, 22 cases mastic, 200 bales 1 case tobacco, 5 cases clocks and watches, 265 cases wine, 5 cases spectacles, 90 cases provisions, 4 cases umbrella furniture, 28 cases rubber, 6 cases saffron, 5 cases perfumery, 1 case lametta gold, 19 cases gold thread, 98 cases mixed tissues, 2 cases cotton tissue embroidered with silk, 35 cases imitation gold thread, 2 cases silver gilt thread, 15 cases drug, 6 cases silk and cotton goods, 5 cases silk goods, 140 cases champagne, 7 cases imitation silver lametta, 10 cases paper, 2 cases soap, 5 cases liqueurs, 5 cases sacarine.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, in the March 27th 1916 was 30.152 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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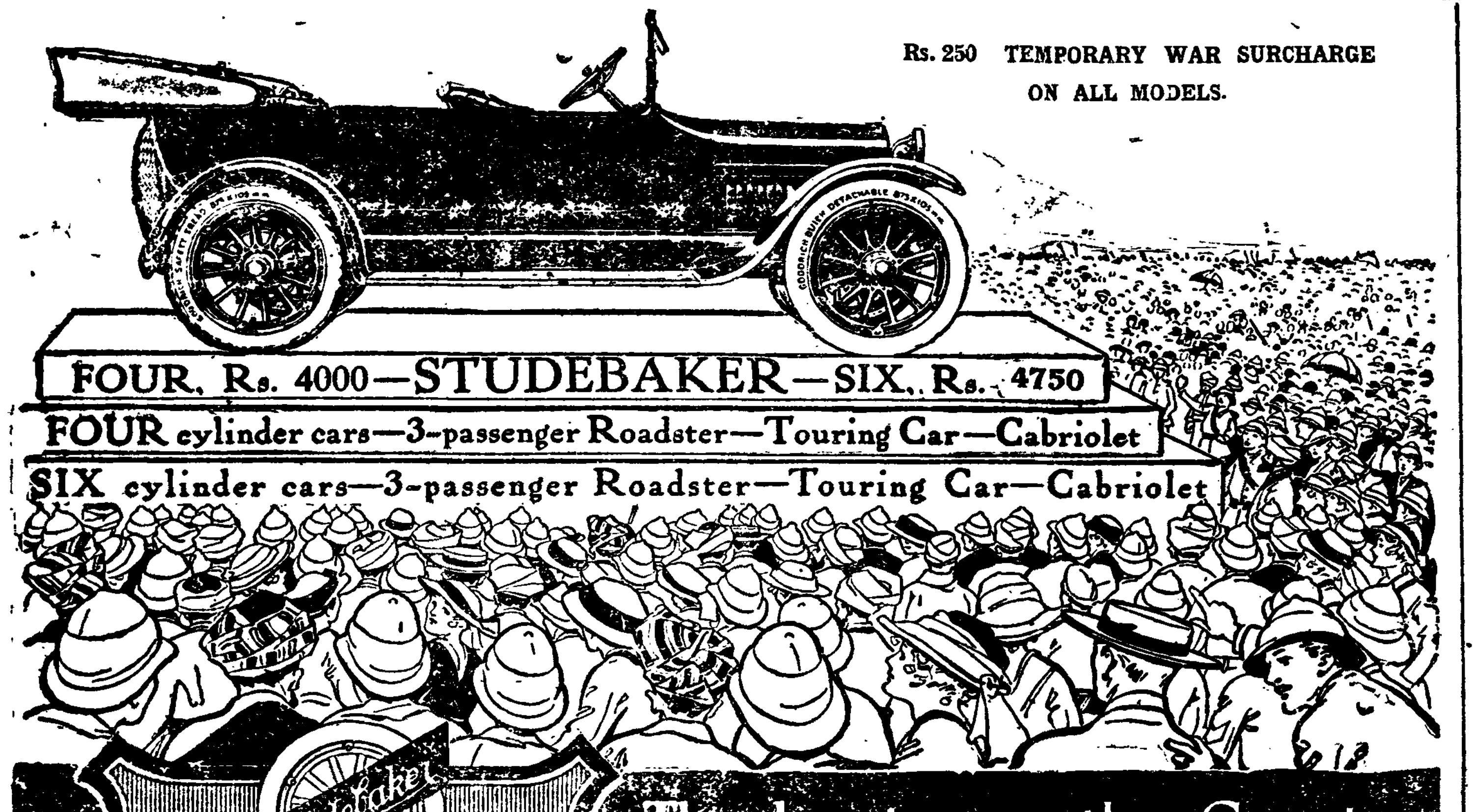

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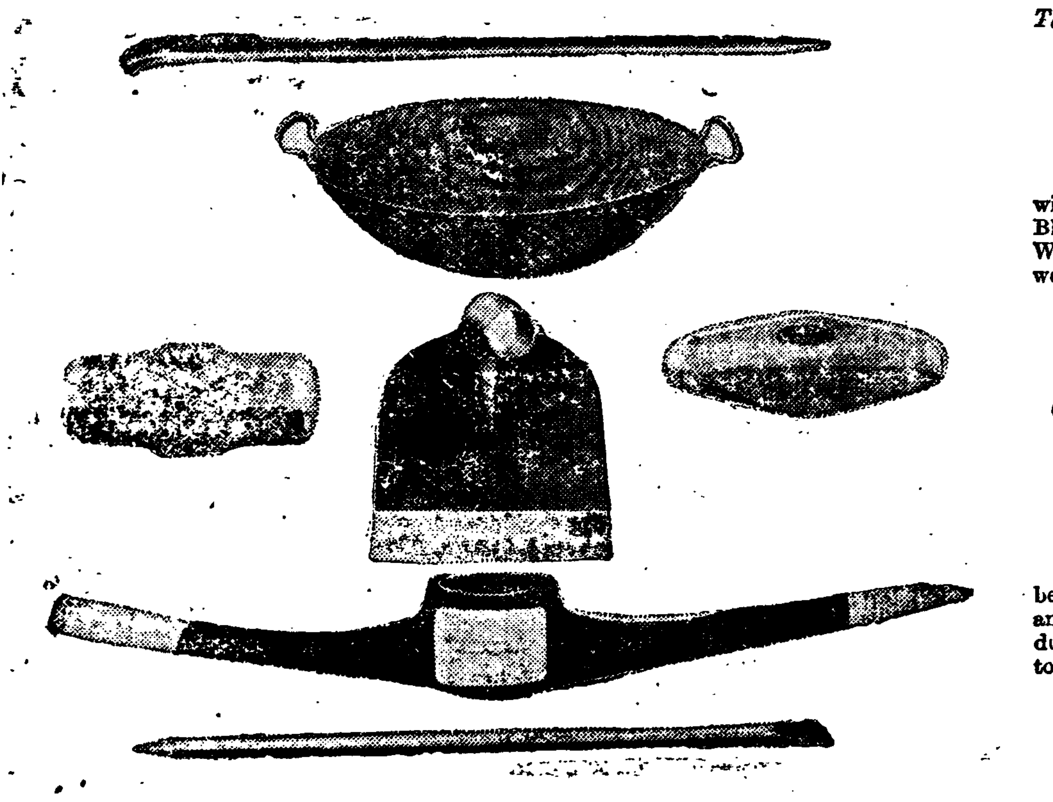

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Bombay Port Trust,
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Bombay, 28th Septr. 1908

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Per Pro. PRICE, WILLS & REEVES,
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Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar.
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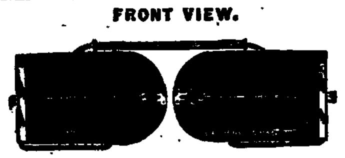

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Chester Brand 125 deg.	6 9 2 per case
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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6 4 2 per case
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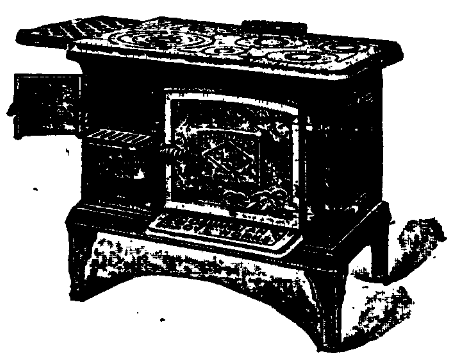

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .... Rs. 15,00,000

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